

# Nobel Peace Prize Winner Backs Race Emancipation

Dr. Schweitzer Chuckles

at Press Conference

By HARRY HEINTZEN

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 7—Dr. Albert Schweitzer, medical missionary and 1952 Nobel peace prize winner, caught newsmen off guard at an international press conference here when he turned up with an unexpected sense of humor.

Some 60 nervous journalists and photographers waited in the hushed atmosphere of a green and gold reception room in Oslo's old Grand Hotel for this rare meeting with the 80-year-old intellectual titan who seldom ventures from his work in the jungles of French Equatorial Africa.

He had come all the way to Oslo to deliver the Nobel peace lecture on Nov. 4. He couldn't come last year as scheduled because of his work.

Reporters mulled over what they hoped were ponderous questions, or at least intelligent ones. Photographers double-checked their equipment and were jockeying for position for a chance-of-a-lifetime shot. But there was nothing to fear. Within minutes after his arrival Dr. Schweitzer had the group relaxed by his co-operativeness and chuckling at his quick and gentle wit.

## Counts for Photographers

Everyone rose as he entered. He walked to the center of the room, turned to the audience and stood smiling, motionless, for several minutes to allow photographers to buzz around him like agitated fireflies.

Then in French, he said he thought the photographers should be about finished, but that he would count to "three" to give them a little more time.

When he got to "three" and kept on counting, it dawned on the assembly that Dr. Schweitzer was having his little joke. There were a few polite chuckles, and more and more as he counted higher.

Embarrassed photographers, realizing the spotlight of attention had been suddenly and deftly turned on them, worked feverishly to finish

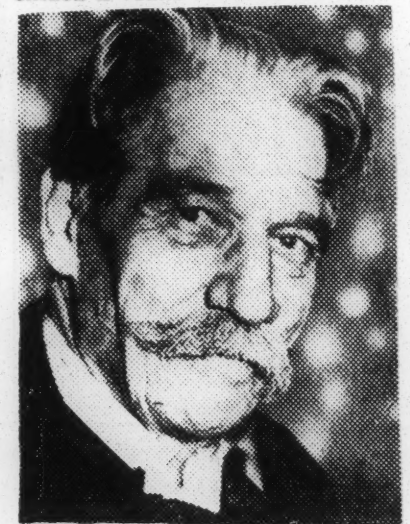
up as quickly as possible lest they be the cause of making this great man count on and on. Schweitzer had reached "twelve" as the last bulb flashed.

Then, surveying the audience as he might a reunion of his favorite grandchildren, he announced he would answer questions in French and German.

There was a painful silence, an eternity of seconds, as everyone waited for someone else to make the move. Finally someone asked a question in French and the interview began.

## Chides Young Reporter

There were more chuckles when Dr. Schweitzer good-naturedly chided a young reporter for asking



DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

him what he thought about the world situation.

"You should not ask an old doctor about politics," he said. "You newspaper people know far more about it than I."

But he did use the questions to say—as he has said before—that he considers the emancipation of peoples and races from the protection and dominance of the west of the most important developments in the world today.

"We who live close to the African people," he said, "wonder what effect this emancipation will have; how these people will use their new freedom if and when they achieve it."

Only history will show whether it would have been better for them to acquire the culture and benefits of western civilization

more gradually, he said.

Dr. Schweitzer said he felt it was not true the charge that colonial powers aim only at subjugating peoples, at depriving them of the opportunity of reaching a better way of life. From what he has seen of colonialism, he said, the reverse is true. The French colonies, for example, are earnestly trying to uplift their peoples, he said.

"Nothing is more difficult than awakening backward people," he said, "because primitive people do not understand what you are doing."

He said it would be better if such people were first taught to utilize nature, to build homes and plant properly, before schools and philosophy were pressed on them.

As he spoke, Dr. Schweitzer noticed several newspaper artists busily sketching him and he tried to stand as still as possible.

His appearance was as much a surprise to the group as his wit. They had expected—judging from his photographs and writings—a tall, tired, introspective man. Yet here was a smallish, vigorous person with a twinkle in his eye and an eternal smile. Here was one of the world's great minds and yet he was speaking to them of some of life's most weighty problems, cheerfully and in the simplest terms. All that there was to the Dr. Schweitzer of legend was the famous mop of hair, the soup-strainer moustache and the limp suit. He was the oldest man in the room but obviously the youngest in mind.

Someone asked Dr. Schweitzer if he had it to do over again, would he follow the same path in life. He replied he had asked himself the same question many times.

"I do not always understand my own destiny," he said; why it had prompted him—when he was in his early 30s—to give up fame as a theologian and musician to study music.

He said he made the decision after he had read an article in a French Protestant magazine telling how natives in certain parts of Africa were so badly in need of medical attention.

"The article said a man was needed to devote his life to these people," he said. "I felt as though the words were directed to me. This, it seemed, was my destiny."

When one reporter asked "What

is destiny," Dr. Schweitzer gave him a sly smile—there were more chuckles—and said: "When we have answered that, we have answered one of the great questions of mankind."

After several more questions, Dr. Schweitzer concluded the interview saying he was tired and must rest. He left the room smiling, shaking hands with some of the awed audience.

One Norwegian reporter who had studied American literature in the US, was struck by the doctor's physical resemblance to humorist Mark Twain. "A sober Mark Twain," he said. "I'm going to put that in my story." And he did.



JOSEPH MURUMBI

## Bar African Slated For Chicago Talk

Two foreign speakers scheduled to appear in Chicago Aug. 5, 6, 12, and 18 will be able to fulfill their engagements, it appears, because they have not been given permission to enter the United States.

The two are Joseph Murumbi, acting secretary of the Kenya African Union, and Tom Wardle, a British newspaperman and former social worker in the Union of South Africa.

Both were engaged to speak at the 1954 institutes of international relations, sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

Although the first of the Institutes began June '3, Murumbi and Wardle are still in London where they have been awaiting their visas since they first applied for admission to the U. S., last winter.

Murumbi was general secretary of the Kenya African Union when that organization was proscribed by the British and its leader, Jomo Kenyatta, imprisoned.

Since Murumbi was not connected with the Mau Mau movement, he was not indicted. He toured Africa and Asia as a lecturer, and was well received in India by Prime Minister Nehru.

## Facts About

# AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

TSHAKA, who ruled over Zululand and Natal in South Africa from 1814 to 1879, possessed one of the keenest military minds in the history of mankind. Although some critics of this great African have attempted to give credit to Dingiswayo, King of the Mtewa Tribe, who is said to have taught Tshaka, it goes without saying that it was Tshaka who emerged as the dominant figure in South Africa until the advent of automatic weapons. Under Tshaka's rule the Zulu nation's entire manhood was eligible for military service with the exception of dwarves and those deemed either physically or mentally incompetent. The total strength of the Zulu army during Tshaka's reign averaged from forty to fifty thousand men, although it had been known to rise to sixty thousand and higher. Each of these crack warriors were armed with a single stabbing assegai and one or more assegais for throwing. . . . plus an ox or cow-hide shield. . . . there were fifteen

or twenty so-called "royal" kraals which were located in the more heavily populated areas of the nation. . . . some of these kraals were military barracks and known as "heads" or amakanda. . . . large numbers of warriors were stationed at the principal kraal. . . . although these kraals moved from time to time, they retained their names.



# END OF BIAS URGED FOR AFRICAN JEWS

3 Leaders From U. S., After

Tunisia-Morocco Survey,

Cite Lack of Equality

By HENRY GATNER

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 9—Three leaders of the Jewish community in the United States appealed today for an end to discrimination against the 340,000 Jews of Tunisia and Morocco.

A special delegation of the American Jewish Committee which seeks to protect the political rights of Jews throughout after a two-week survey of the Jewish position in French North Africa.

In talks with French and Arab leaders in Morocco and Tunisia and in Paris, the delegation urged that political changes now being contemplated in the two French protectorates include provisions for equal rights for the native Jewish populations.

The three Americans are Irving M. Engel of New York, president of the American Jewish Committee; Jacob Blaustein of Baltimore, honorary and past president, and Dr. John Slawson of New York, executive vice president. They reported they had received a favorable reaction from the officials they met.

## Secure About Future

The points they put forward corresponded largely with the feeling of the Tunisian and Moroccan Jews themselves.

As far as it can tell, the delegation reported, neither the French nor Arabs want the Jews to leave Tunisia and Morocco. It declared, however, that the Jews felt insecure about the future, and warned that a decision to emigrate would depend on the kind of treatment accorded this minority.

In both Tunisia and Morocco the Jewish position was found to be basically insecure because the Jews formed only native minorities. As such, they were caught between the great Moslem majorities and France, as the protecting power, and had to depend on the goodwill of both to improve their status.

It is therefore imperative, the Americans said, that guarantees to the Jews be agreed to by all the parties involved in working out projected reforms in the two

protectorates.

In Morocco, the delegation met with Resident General Francis Lacoste. It found that full legal equality for the 240,000 Jews there was being blocked principally by the theocratic organization of the Moroccan state in which both temporal and religious power is nominally vested in the Sultan.

## Judged by Moslem Law

The committee executives said this meant that the Jews were generally judged by Moslem religious law, which does not even recognize the oath of a Jew as valid. Jews were found to have no definite citizenship status, but were being maintained in a vague and inferior position of proteges or wards of the Sultan. By law and by custom, the delegation added, Jews are excluded from the native civil service and the judiciary.

As a first step in reforming this situation the delegation urged the French to transform the status of the Jews to that of full subjects like any other Moroccan. It said it hoped Morocco would be changed into a secular state, but if not, the Jewish community should be given equality with other communities, including representation on government policy-making bodies.

In Tunisia, the committee aides found a more favorable situation. There the Jews have full Tunisian nationality, and since 1957 they have been recognized as equal with other Tunisians before the law. However, legislation still in the books denies the Jews access most post of authority.

In a talk the delegation had with Tahar Ben Ammar, Tunisian Premier, assurances were given that this restriction would no longer exist when Tunisia gained the internal autonomy for which it was now negotiating in Paris. Christian Fouchet, Minister for Moroccan and Tunisian affairs, was understood to have given the delegation similar assurances yesterday.

**Congo Africans  
Growing Tobacco  
Also Smoking It**

WASHINGTON—(A. N. P.)—Africans in the Belgian Congo are growing enough tobacco to compete with U. S. tobacco producers, and are smoking it.

Reports here indicate that Africans in the Congo have organized a tobacco company of "society" which processes the dark tobacco produced by Africans in the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi, bordering on Uganda. Organizers of the company are largely African religious leaders.

James W. Birkhead, U. S. Department of agriculture, said last week that the Belgian Congo tobacco industry "is of interest to the U. S. chiefly as an importer of leaf tobacco and cigarettes; also, there is interest in the possible future level of domestic production of leaf tobacco."

Many Africans have taken to smoking and Birkhead, contends that the consumption of tobacco in Congo by Africans is increasing rapidly.

## Slavery Survival

In spite of all the hullabaloo over the rights of man in our time, reports continue to crop up of the survival of slavery in several parts of the world.

A year or so ago, there was publicity in English newspaper over the alleged existence of slavery in Arabia. It was charged that black slaves were conveyed in furtive fashion to the African shore of the Red Sea and smuggled across it to a ready market in Arabia.

The latest we have seen on slavery is the charge that it still exists in Ethiopia. A recent letter to the editor of *The London Observer* took issue with a statement that Haile Selassie has abolished slavery. The writer, stationed for the last three years on the Sudan side of the Ethiopian frontier, asserted that he had first-hand information on the continued existence of slavery in the latter country. He declared that the Ethiopian government "now regards slavery as a crime, but it is quite unable to abolish slavery in the remoter regions."

Bringing up the slavery question is a reminder that Africa was for centuries

the victim of slave-trading from two directions. European and American slavers obtained their human cargoes from the west coast. But before the first Portuguese explorers reached the Guinea coast, the Mohammedan Arabs had penetrated Africa from the east and northeast.

The Arabs established themselves at Zanzibar and numerous other points on the east coast, from which they sent expeditions into the interior to raid for slaves and ivory. They kept it up until toward the end of the 19th Century. The great explorer, H. M. Stanley, in his book *In Darkest Africa*, drew a vivid picture of the devastation spread by Arab slavers over wide areas.

Africa south of the Sahara has in fact a long record of having been exploited by outsiders, without having done anything to provoke such a fate.

Much of Asia also fell under European control. But Asia sent forth barbarian threats, Huns and Mongols and others. These aggressors from Asia devastated and conquered large parts of Europe—Russia, for example, was for several centuries in vassalage to the Mongols. The Huns of Attila penetrated as far as France and Italy, the Mongols under the successor of Genghis Khan went to Silesia and the shores of the Adriatic. It might be argued that the Russian conquest of Siberia and Central Asia was in the nature of a counter-offensive.

Africa south of the Sahara—Negro Africa—has never sent forth aggressive barbarian hordes such as have repeatedly emerged from Asia. It has been consistently on the receiving end.



# West Germany Wooing Africans; Seeks Negro Students, More Trade

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

BONN, Germany, Dec. 4—West Germany will start building in Stuttgart soon an Africa House without a color bar. From it will be sent African Negro students to study in German universities, technical schools and agricultural schools.

Africa House will be part of the Federal Republic's program for taking psychological and economic advantage of the circumstance that Germany lost her colonies, including Tanganyika and South-West Africa, and is therefore not a colonial power.

A year ago eighteen Negro students from the Gold Coast arrived in Stuttgart for a German-language short course and orientation. They are now studying in German universities. Sixteen more arrived from the Gold Coast last spring to study engineering and agriculture and twenty more from the Gold Coast are due in a few days to prepare to study medicine. The African program, however, is only beginning.

Post-war trading experience overseas has disclosed that a European industrial nation without colonies has an advantage where ever colonial empires are present. The Bonn doctrine now is that colonialism is virtually a thing of the past. Every effort is made to present the new Germany as without imperialist ambitions and therefore safe to do business with.

The color bar is virtually unknown in Germany. The presumption is therefore that the more students from non-white countries can be brought here the more friends Germany will have

in their homelands. When one talks of the color bar with Germans they tend to shake their heads and ask to have it explained again. They then remember that it is something they read about that exists in the United States.

During the Hitler regime Negroes were included in the large category of "non-Aryans" and therefore regarded as inferior human beings. German racialism was kept well to the fore in the Reich's Afrikaans language broadcasts to South Africa in wartime.

## South African Ties

The new Germany's open rejection of notions of racial supremacy and therefore of the white man's right to rule seems likely to create a problem in relations with wealthy South Africa, an important market. The idea prevails now among the Afrikaner and other whites in South Africa that Germany can be trusted to see race relations in the same terms as the Nationalist Afrikaner. It has been an advantage to German business.

The impression was strengthened by a post-war phenomenon. Among the post-war German immigrants in South Africa were a considerable number of National Socialists who found post-war conditions either distasteful or even dangerous because of their previous record. Even today in the South African capital of Pretoria, where many post-war German immigrants have settled, there is one bookseller who rather specializes in post-war National Socialist publications of mysterious origin.

The atmosphere in at least one South African German club remained for several years definitely pro-Nazi. A large part of the substantial German colony in South Africa and former German South-West Africa, now in the Union, were enthusiastic National Socialists. They have been

slow to catch up with events in Europe.

All of this has meant that men of the type of the new South African Prime Minister, Johannes G. Strijdom, have looked with especial favor on the 25,000 German citizens in South Africa and the about 50,000 persons whose home language is German.

## Jamaica To Erect Statue of Marcus Garvey

KINGSTON, Jamaica. — (ANP) — Jamaica will erect a statue to Marcus Garvey, Jamaican leader who founded the Universal Negro Improvement association and headed the "Back To Africa" movement in the United States.

Prime Minister William Bustamante told the house of representatives that the government would bear the full cost of erecting the statue which will run in excess of \$2,000 in American currency



# Modern Slavery Told In July Issue Of Harper's Mag

provement at the bottom.

A shocking report of a modern form of slavery in Portuguese West Africa, is carried in the July issue of Harper's Magazine. Revealed for the first time in an American publication, the system of forced labor in Angola has been kept secret from the world because "nobody who wants to stay in this colony has felt able to publish the truth," says Basil Davidson, British journalist who gained entrance to the country recently.

"Awkward would-be visitors like the International Labor Office do not get visas, and Portugal, not being a member of the United Nations, gives no account of its stewardship to Lake Success," Davidson writes.

It is a system of "contract" labor, Davidson says, and is based on a law which says that every African must work six months out of the year, or is working at the time of inquiry. Employers who need labor send a requisition order to the Government stating the number of "contract" workers they require.

Usually little force is required to find the men, the system is so old, Davidson says, adding, "But the force is available when required, and the contract workers' roped hand-to-hand are still seen up-country, though I did not see any myself."

Rural roads are built and maintained by the unpaid forced labor of the Africans who live near them, but so many men are usually in other regions on "contract labor" assignments, that women, some pregnant or with small babies on their backs, and little girls and very little boys are seen poking at roads with their "wretched hoes, or carrying spoonfuls of earth in little bark-cups on their heads," Davidson says.

Wages for "contract labor" sometimes run as low as nine cents a day, Davidson says.

The Portuguese are making an effort to pass from the system of forced labor to voluntary labor, but the "better attitude at the top" isn't reflected in im-

But, Davidson says, Africans understand what is being done to them in Angola, and he adds: "They begin to understand that the same things are not being done to other Africans in other colonies. There is a small but significant group of Africans in this colony who look eagerly toward Washington and Lake Success. They are ready, I suspect, to risk their liberty and perhaps their lives if only they can be sure of making the truth known to a more generous world than they can find in Portugal."

## Foreign News

Congratulations were in order in Kingston, Jamaica this week for George Stanley Atherton, newly elected mayor of the city, who succeeds Cleveland George Walker, the councillor who broke the color bar in Jamaica's commercial banks. Atherton was unopposed and he was supported by Bustamente's Jamaica Labour Party.

Announcement was made in Monrovia, Liberia, this week that Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., has donated \$50,000, toward erection of a science building at University of Liberia. It comes as a gift from the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., whose rubber plantations in Liberia are one of the biggest enterprises of the republic.

In Washington, D. C., Congressman Jacob K. Javits of New York, introduced a resolution, extending on behalf of the U. S. Congress, "most cordial greetings to the representative bodies of Africa's Gold Coast and Nigeria, on the occasion of the first meeting of their legislatures." Meeting of the law-making bodies was considered a step forward on the way to self-government.

The U. S. Information Services maintains the American Library for South Africa, in Johannesburg and announcement was made last week that it will be changed from a general and loan library, to a reference library. It will thus conform with the new United States propaganda techniques, aimed at concentration of effort, as the bulk of the population has little access to American information.

The Haitian government has taken over the profitable fish farm industry, according to reports from Port-au-Prince, and 18 ponds have been established to breed carp to replace imported smoked fish. The industry was started four years ago under supervision of Dr. Shu Yen of China, representing the food and agriculture association.

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DEFENDER

Sat., June 26, 1954

## Foreign News

In Johannesburg, South Africa, police were called to quell the second riot in two weeks, this disorder being one of the worst in the city's history. More than 3,000 Basuto natives clashed in typical gang fashion, leaving one killed and 30 injured. Four arrests were made.

It was reported in Nairobi, Kenya last week that white hunters will soon stage a raid on a Mau Mau station in the heart of Kenya's jungles. A government report stated that the hunters, who are experienced trackers will lead the drive against the secret order which is reportedly building up for a Summer offensive.

Introduction of modern machinery in the industrial plants of India has resulted in wide-spread unemployment declared a delegation to last week's International Labor conference, held in Geneva Switzerland. K. P. Tripathi, general secretary of the Indian National Trades Union said that labor has lost more than 100,000 workers and that added to this number of unemployed are some 1,800,000 newcomers in the job field—which is an annual figure.

In Seoul, Korea, Lt. Col. Woldeyohannes Shit'a, Infantry, Ethiopian Army and Commander Ethiopian Expeditionary Forces, was awarded the Silver Star, second highest U. S. combat award for gallantry in action and the highest award a non-U.S. citizen can receive. The presentation was made by the United Nations commander-in-chief in Korea, for "gallantry" near Chosen, Korea, on May 30, 1953.

In Panama City, (RP), last week, two aged West Indians—James Wyatt and Levi Anderson—who work land-lease farms in the Puerto Escondido area of the Canal Zone, were commended by U. S. Secretary of the Navy C. S. Thomas, for "heroic action in saving the lives of seven Navy men, with complete disregard for your personal safety." Those saved by the West Indians were crewmen of a U. S. Navy patrol plane that crashed into the jungle last Jan. 6.

## COLOR BAR ABSENT IN BELGIAN CONGO

Colony a Profitable Business

That Permits No Bias or Political Activity

This is the last of four articles on Africa by a correspondent of The New York Times who has ended a two-year assignment there.

By ALBION ROSS

The Congo is a business concern with a policy of the open door for everyone in the company, irrespective of color. No politics is permitted.

Belgium's Congo is the biggest economy in Black Africa next to South Africa's. It is the second largest exporter. There is a fat budget surplus and a steadily rising national income. A very comfortable balance of payments surplus is usually maintained. This is in spite of heavy investment and the resulting import of equipment. There has been spottiness in some sectors of the economic record. Nevertheless, the long sustained Congo economic boom has been one of the wonders of contemporary Africa.

Dividends from the interlocking trusts that control the Congo's regimented economy impress some persons as rather excessive. This is true of those persons whose investments have made the success of the Congo possible.

Would-Be Politicians Exiled

The problem of dealing with would-be politicians is somewhat embarrassing. They cannot be simply discharged as persistent office politicians could be in an ordinary business concern. Every year a couple of thousand or more Negro Congolese would-be politicians of one sort or another are picked up. They are sent to isolated areas. Whites of the same type are sent home to Europe.

One guaranteed way to be sent home from the Congo is to start abusing Negroes.

The common sense of men with an investment at stake accounts essentially for the relatively high degree of success achieved to date in the Congo in dealing with the problems raised by the presence of civilized man among the primitive men of Africa.

This is perhaps not the whole story. The three closely united powers in the Congo are the highly skilled public administration ruled by the Colonial Council in Brussels, the big trusts and the church. The Roman Catholic clergy and the nuns are charged primarily with the education of 1,000,000 Negro children and with giving guidance to youth.

The first university in the Congo, primarily for Negroes, opened this year. It is called the Louvanium. It is a sister institution under the academic guidance of the ancient Catholic university of Louvain, in Belgium.

Urged to Learn Skills

There is no industrial or other occupational color bar. The Negro Congolese is not only permitted to learn any sort of skill and rise to any sort of job. He is urged, prodded and trained.

Wages for Negroes are about 10 per cent of European wages for the job. The Congolese is commonly provided, however, with decent housing, good free medical care for himself and his family, education for his children, recreation and a pension. In the great Katanga mining area he may eventually get a little farm and home for his old age.

The Congolese African who has left his village for industrial or commercial employment is lent money and helped to build a home. He is not regarded as a temporary immigrant from the world of the Negro reserves permitted to live in the white man's world as long as he is useful. All the Congo is his country. His family is welcomed and aided and he is urged to create a home and help build a community.

You see Negro bank clerks, Negro locomotive engineers, Negro machinists, Negro pharmacists. Most of these men came



# Brown Dignitaries Abroad



**A Social Visit**—A group of distinguished African dignitaries from the Sudan led by Minister President Ismail El-Azhari (first row left) and, behind him, Samed Yahia El-Fadl, Minister for social affairs, and Yalla Elgeel, the Krupp family home in Essen, Germany.—AP.

half naked straight out of the Early Iron Age culture. The door is kept wide open. The fact is the glory of the Congo.

## 'Middle Class' Groups

One of the most striking events in the story of the white man in Africa was the end last year of the associations of white settlers. They became associations of the "middle class," meaning the combined white middle class and Negro middle class. The creation of a Negro middle class has been a basic government policy. The dividend minded men who control the Congo regard the creation of a situation in which there would be a white upper and middle class and a separate Negro proletariat as dynamite calculated to blow up their investments.

The administration has made it clear that a separate white settler group with a white settler mentality is not wanted. The Congo administration has flatly rejected the proposition that the local whites' participation in government has anything to do with democracy or Congo self-government.

The governments in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, based on a white electorate, are regarded as mere rule by a special interest minority. The 75,000 whites in the Congo, most of whom are not permanent settlers, can wait to vote until the Negro majority is ready to assume the responsibilities of self-government, partial or complete.

A cautious system of local and municipal councils is being set up. These councils will be elected and have very limited, down-to-earth functions. This policy is defined officially as "education toward democracy."

## Assume Responsibility

The basic doctrine of the Congo is purely colonial, largely self-contained and professional administration is its readiness to assume all the responsibility until the Negro is ready. Democratic government is a function exercised by a civilized population, according to that doctrine. Where that population does not exist but there is only a civilized minority, democratic government means nothing. The process of civilizing comes first. Democracy comes afterward.

Recently there has been another outbreak in Belgium of the urge to send large numbers of whites to the Congo, apparently to "save the Congo for Belgium." The proposal seems to be to accomplish this by sending a white garrison of Belgian settlers. The movement, if successful, might be expected to break down the existing system and place the Congo in the same general category as South Africa. However, such movements in the past have

failed.

A great part of the savings of the Belgian nation are involved in the continued tranquil development of the Congo. The Congo is a major copper producer. It is the world's fourth tin producer and one of the most important sources, if not the most important source, of the highly strategic and industrially useful metal, cobalt. The Shinkolobwe mine in the Katanga is the richest deposit of uranium ever found and was long the principal source of supply. A number of other metals are produced. Eighty per cent of the world's industrial diamonds come from the Congo. There are substantial forest and plantation exports.

## Internal Industry

The present development program is concerned to a considerable extent with building up internal industry and an internal market. To that end the earnings and purchasing power of the native African must be pushed up as rapidly as feasible. This effort is concentrated to a substantial degree on an agricultural development program. The Congo has what most of Africa does not have, water.

The hydroelectric potential of the Congo is greater than that of the United States.

Private investment in the Congo from 1948 to 1952 amounted to \$750,000,000. The Government is moving in with a billion-dollar development program.

The Congo and Portugal in Af-



The New York Times

Oct. 27, 1954

**NEGROES GET RIGHTS:** Advancement of natives is part of Belgium's policy in Congo (diagonal shading) and Portugal's in Angola and Mozambique (vertical).

rica share the institution of the officially recognized, civilized native African. He is called by the Portuguese a "civilizado" and by the Belgians an assimilated native. This is a legal status established on the basis of investigation by a court. It is a recent in-

stitution in the Congo and there are only a few such natives. There are a good many thousand in the Portuguese overseas African provinces of Angola and Mozambique.

An assimilated native becomes simply a full fledged Belgian or Portuguese with the same status as a white. It is illegal to apply to him or his family the color bar. He can legally live where he pleases and go where he pleases among whites.

## Primitive Bush School

Actually, no assimilated native African owns or rents a home in one of the Congo European residential towns. Officially, assimilated native children do go to white schools, as do in some instances those of certain other Africans.

All children can go to the same schools in the Portuguese territories but actually few Africans get to anything but a sort of primitive bush school with a short primary course. Where they do get beyond this they are educated together with the white children, irrespective of their fathers' status.

Portugal's problem is, more than anything else, lack of financial resources. Nearly all native Africans in Angola and Mozambique are forced by the limited state of development of the territories to live the primitive life. Efforts are being made on a small scale to transform them into southern European-type peasants by using modern agricultural methods and the cooperative system. In one project such new Negro peasants are being settled adjacent to new immigrant peasants from Portugal in a common cooperative organization.

## Part of Portugal

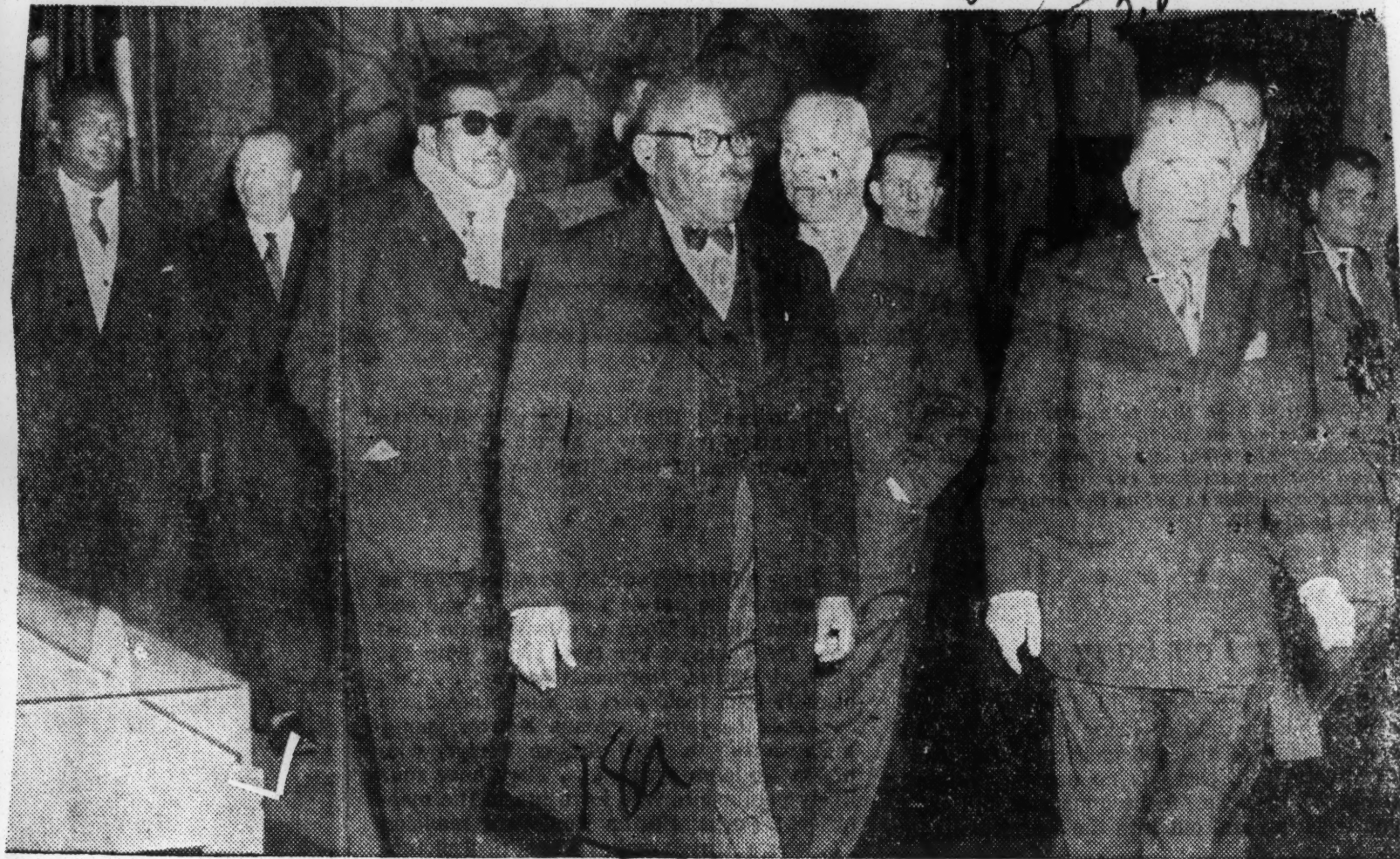
Portugal's purpose and program are clear enough. Angola and Mozambique are proclaimed to be simply part of Portugal, not colonies. Africans are taught Portuguese and usually, due to lack of resources, little else. They are to become black-skinned Portuguese. Meantime they are primitive wards of the state. How long "meantime" will be is the crucial question.

The Governor General of Mozambique, Gabriel Teixeira, agreed that the Portuguese doctrine would mean that eventually the majority of the citizens of Portugal would be civilized black men living in Africa.

A survey of Africa south of the equator at this moment suggests that not too much is being done about fitting the white man's activities there to the presence of primitive man. The experiment that seems to be the most interesting from the long term standpoint is taking place in the Congo.



# Brown Dignitaries Abroad



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An assimilated native becomes simply a full fledged Belgian or Portuguese with the same status as a white. It is illegal to apply to him or his family the color bar. He can legally live where he pleases and go where he pleases among whites.

## Primitive Bush School

Actually, no assimilated native African owns or rents a home in one of the Congo European residential towns. Officially, assimilated native children do go to white schools, as do in some instances those of certain other Africans.

All children can go to the same schools in the Portuguese territories but actually few Africans get to anything but a sort of primitive bush school with a short primary course. Where they do get beyond this they are educated together with the white children, irrespective of their fathers' status.

Portugal's problem is, more than anything else, lack of financial resources. Nearly all native Africans in Angola and Mozambique are forced by the limited state of development of the territories to live the primitive life. Efforts are being made on a small scale to transform them into southern European-type peasants by using modern agricultural methods and the cooperative system. In one project such new Negro peasants are being settled adjacent to new immigrant peasants from Portugal in a common cooperative organization.

## Part of Portugal

Portugal's purpose and program are clear enough. Angola and Mozambique are proclaimed to be simply part of Portugal, not colonies. Africans are taught Portuguese and usually, due to lack of resources, little else. They are to become black-skinned Portuguese. Meantime they are primitive wards of the state. How long "meantime" will be is the crucial question.

The Governor General of Mozambique, Gabriel Teixeira, agreed that the Portuguese doctrine would mean that eventually the majority of the citizens of Portugal would be civilized black men living in Africa.

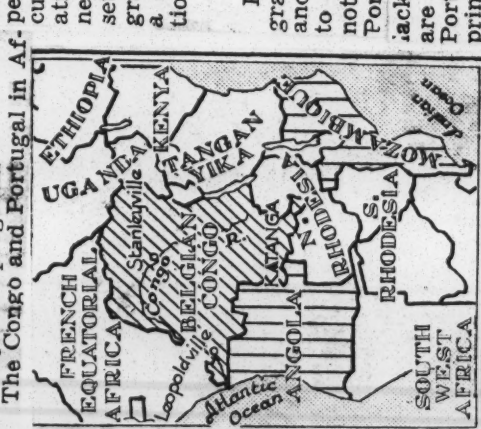
A survey of Africa south of the equator at this moment suggests that not too much is being done about fitting the white man's activities there to the presence of primitive man. The experiment that seems to be the most interesting from the long term standpoint is taking place in the Congo.

failed. A great part of the savings of the Belgian nation are involved in the continued tranquil development of the Congo. The Congo is a major copper producer. It is the world's fourth tin producer and one of the most important sources, if not the most important source, of the highly useful strategic and industrially useful metal, cobalt. The Shinkolobwe mine in the Katanga is the richest deposit of uranium ever found and was long the principal source of supply. A number of other metals are produced. Eighty per cent of the world's industrial diamonds come from the Congo. There are substantial forest and plantation exports.

**Internal Industry**  
The present development program is concerned to a considerable extent with building up internal industry and an internal market. To that end the earnings and purchasing power of the native African must be pushed up as rapidly as feasible. This effort is concentrated to a substantial degree on an agricultural development program. The Congo has what most of Africa does not have, water. The hydroelectric potential of the Congo is greater than that of the United States. Private investment in the Congo from 1948 to 1952 amounted to \$750,000,000. The Government is moving in with a billion-dollar development program.

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The New York Times Oct. 27, 1954

## NEGROES GET RIGHTS:

Advancement of natives is part of Belgium's policy in Congo (diagonal shading) and Portugal's in Angola and Mozambique (vertical).

The proposal seems to be to accomplish this by sending a white garrison of Belgian settlers. The movement, if successful, might be expected to break down the existing system and place the Congo in the same general category as South Africa. However, such movements in the past have

half naked straight out of the Early Iron Age culture. The door is kept wide open. The fact is the glory of the Congo.

## 'Middle Class' Groups

One of the most striking events in the story of the white man in Africa was the end last year of the associations of white settlers. They became associations of the "middle class," meaning the combined white middle class and Negro middle class. The creation of a Negro middle class has been found and was long the principal dividend minded men who control the Congo regard the creation of a situation in which there would be a white upper and middle class and a separate Negro proletariat as dynamite calculated to blow up their investments.

The administration has made it clear that a separate white settler group with a white mentality is not wanted. The Congo administration has flatly rejected the proposition that the local whites' participation in government has anything to do with democracy or Congo self-government.

The governments in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, based on a white electorate, are regarded as mere rule by a special interest minority. The 75,000 whites in the Congo, most of whom are not permanent settlers, can wait to vote until the Negro majority is ready to assume the responsibilities of self-government, partial or complete.

A cautious system of local and municipal councils is being set up. These councils will be elected and have very limited, down-to-earth functions. This policy is defined officially as "education toward democracy."

## Assume Responsibility

The basic doctrine of the Congo is purely colonial, largely self-contained and professional administration is its readiness to assume all the responsibility until the Negro is ready. Democratic government is a function exercised by a civilized population, according to that doctrine. Where that population does not exist but there is only a civilized minority, democratic government means nothing. The process of civilizing comes first. Democracy comes afterward.

Recently there has been another outbreak in Belgium of the urge to send large numbers of whites to the Congo, apparently to "save the Congo for Belgium."

The proposal seems to be to accomplish this by sending a white garrison of Belgian settlers. The movement, if successful, might be expected to break down the existing system and place the Congo in the same general category as South Africa. However, such movements in the past have



# Portuguese Government Prohibits Land Segregation In Mozambique

LOURENCO MARQUES Mozambique — The white man must either settle along with the African here or stay away.

This was the content of a new and revolutionary race policy that was pushed through in this Portuguese East African colony recently, something strange for South and East Africa.

White reserves and white colonization will not be permitted under a reversal of policy that was announced by Commandant Gabriel Teixeira, Governor of the colony. Mozambique will have its Negro reserves and the white man must settle along with the Negro or stay away. Ninety percent of the land now is in tribal reserve areas.

The issue arose in connection with the Portuguese Government's Limpopo Valley colonization plan, now starting. Portugal is overpopulated and Mozambique, which has many areas of rich soil and plenty of water, is underdeveloped with a generally low standard of living.

The colony has a white population of about 50,000 compared with about 5,600,000 Africans. Possibly less than a quarter of the arable areas actually is used.

The Portuguese policy of assimilation in Mozambique presumes that eventually Africans in the Portuguese "overseas provinces" in Africa will become full citizens, differing from others only in skin color.

Mozambique is geographically part of an area vaguely referred to as white man's Africa. It is in this area that the system of white reserves have arisen in accord with the racial prejudices frequently characteristic of North European peoples.

## Mozambique Bishop Campaigns Against Segregation of Negroes

### Catholic Leader Fights to Prevent Use of Natives' Land as White Reserves From Which They Are Barred

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

BEIRA, Mozambique, May 10 — The fight against racial segregation and the creation of white reserves shutting out the African Negro from parts of his native land are being led here by a Roman Catholic bishop.

Bishop Sebastiao de Resend, the outstanding intellectual force in Mozambique, has exercised a decisive influence on the Government. His pastoral letters, each of which constitutes a small book, are published regularly by the Government printer. He warns in his most recent pastoral letter that there is danger in alienating all the best land for white occupation.

Challenging the doctrine of a white man's Africa, represented by the huge white reserves in neighboring South Africa and in the Rhodesias, the bishop states: "The soil of Africa was the property of the natives long before it was that of the Europeans [whites]. We must create zones of fixed property rights, continuous territories and intermittent blocks of land where the natives will find possibilities to exercise economic initiative. They must have facilities for progress and development beside Europeans in the fraternal community with them, and free from all racial separation."

The bishop argued that in place of reserves, which represented the antiquated social ideas of other nations, there must be zones and blocks of native property in all districts near the populated cities and towns.

"In the midst of them," he said, "attention must be given that the soil is good and that there are advantages for the development of commerce and in-

dustry. In this fashion the natives will come to recognize that we are opening for them all doors through which they can enter."

The failure to solve these problems are creating agitation and revolts in Central Africa "to no one's advantage and to the disadvantage of all concerned," he added.

Mozambique is in danger of creating in the long run problems similar to those of Kenya. The intention has been to develop some of the most desirable regions in Mozambique as white reserves, in imitation of neighboring South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Altogether there are some 3,300,000 hectares (a hectare equals 2.47 acres) in such areas reserved on the map for European settlement. There are about ten such reserves. Statistically these areas are not large in comparison with the total of 77,000,000 hectares in Mozambique, of which 18,000,000 are native reserves.

However, much of Mozambique is completely or largely useless land, and Europeans have a tendency to occupy the best lands in areas not reserved for either European or native settlement. The rights of natives already on the land in European reserves of Mozambique are maintained here, which was not true in neighboring white-supremacy countries.



KWAME NKUMAH

Main objective of white settlers have against British colonial policies centers around the issue of military operations in fighting the Mau Mau rebellion, which has been gaining momentum since early last year.

## Claim 80,000 Are Afflicted By Leprosy

KAMPALA, Uganda — (ANP) — The Uganda government claims that some 80,000 in the colony have leprosy.

Recent attempts at isolating victims according to the severity of affliction are proving successful, a government spokesman said last week, but the introduction of the sulphone drugs seems to be the most heartening news.

Almost all cases of leprosy can be cured with sulphone drugs, the official said.

The biggest problem seems to be getting community support, many lepers refusing to leave home for the long and protracted series of treatments necessary to effect a cure.

### Facts About

## AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

THE African-American Relations Institute was organized in 1963. It seeks to promote closer ties between Africans and Americans. It assists and advises African students in the United States teachers and personnel to teach and study in Africa. It encourages more Africans to study in the U. S. to form alumni associations in Africa among grads of U. S. schools. It provides information about the U. S. to "selected groups" of Africans. It provides information about Africa to Institute members and others interested in the continent. It encourages the exhibition of African arts and crafts in the U. S. The Institute operates on these rules: objective investigation and presentation of news and information. . . . avoidance of

## Rap British For Mau Mau Stand-Off

NAIROBI, Kenya — As the Mau Mau continues to raise havoc in its campaign to drive white settlers out of Kenya, British colonial policies are coming under heavy and rapid criticism.

Last week Gen. Sir George Erskine, British commander in chief in East Africa, walked out of a dinner here when a speaker said "weak and unrealistic" British colonial policies were to blame for East Africa's present "deplorable" state of affairs.

The criticism came from Sir Alfred Vincent, former leader of the Kenya's white elected legislature, who for the last year has been directing the campaign against Mau Mau warfare, immediately left his seat at the head of the table.

extremist approaches to African-American relations . . . maintenance of independence from governmental and private organizations in the field.

. . . The Institute also helps African students to find part-time jobs and secure financial assistance . . . arranges scholarships for African students in the U. S. . . . seeks reduced transportation fees for African students . . . arranges legal advice for African students in the U. S. . . . conducts seminars, lectures and programs on Africa in the U. S. . . . The organizers of the Institute were Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln U. (Pa.) . . . Prof. W. L. Hansberry, James P. Grant, William M. Steen, Mrs. Vernon Van Noy and Robert Williams Jr. . . . Its offices are located at 732 Twenty-third Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.



# 140 Million Africans Held In The Web Of Steadily Changing Economic Order

By Lawrence C. Burr for ANP  
Recent studies carried on by various agencies of the United Nations indicate that tropical Africa's population of more than 140,000,000 is seeking a larger share of the fruits of their labor. In almost every way, the continent of Africa is undergoing an unprecedented revolution.

Political nationalism, though lacking cohesion, nevertheless is emerging. African tribal customs are being shattered by the impact of industrialism and urbanization. And new demands for a higher standard of living are related values are finding expression through labor unions and the sale of labor for wages or produce.

Traditionally money and exchange played a negligible role in the lives of indigenous Africans. Today only a very few communities escape the increasing desire for consumer products and other facilities of modern life. Adverse effects are likely to develop, however, unless during the transitory stages these mounting desires can be guided. Inflation will result in unnecessary exploitation.

The rapid shift of men from farms to factories is sure to result in a more serious shortage of food in only a very area in Africa are the demands of local populations met by their own production. A further shift will increase human misery even more. With 70 percent of the world's population already underfed, at no point can a drop in food production be permitted.

There is great need to raise the appallingly low standard of living not only in Africa but also in most of the other underdeveloped areas of the world. On the basis of a study, "Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa," these conditions prevail in the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, the West Coast, the Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, the Rhodesias, Tanganyika, and Uganda. The study did not include the Union of South Africa and North Africa. for the proper development of natural resources are not available

within the areas themselves, and have to be sought from more highly developed nations in the west. This, of course, is likely to influence the continued development of self-government in an adverse way. Foreign capital will be shy where political unrest is to be found and one has to wonder which set of goals, political or economic, are to be pursued first.

Another important problem area related to this struggle relates to the prevalence of disease, the absence of sufficient knowledge of soil conditions and the shortage of technically skilled leadership to implement schemes designed to raise the standard of living. Successful methods of combatting the tsetse fly and controlling trypanosomiasis will result in making available many large tracts of land now untouched because of these hazards.

Fortunately the increase in wage earners has exceeded the birth rate. The expansion of the former group is not without some ill-effect upon the number of farm laborers. Government officers responsible for procuring men for harvesting farm crops find it very difficult to maintain a pool of farm workers at low wages whom mines offer the lure of cash payments.

The change from an antiquated agrarian economy to a combined agricultural-industrial economy is a desirable long range goal but the intermediate steps are risky and dangerous to the stability of an evolving social and political order.

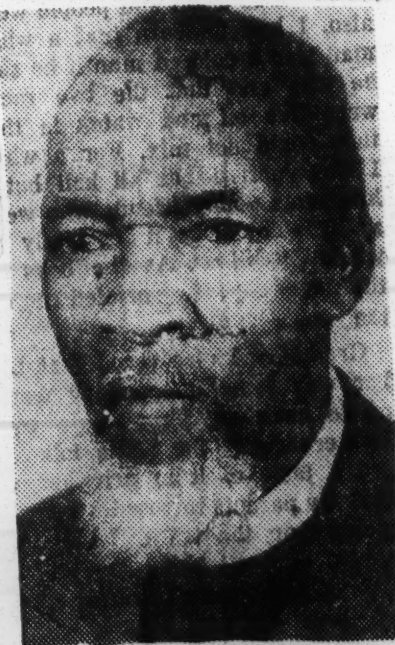
## S. African Cleric Visits Chicago

The Rev. Livingston N. Mzimba, minister from South Africa, was guest speaker last Sunday at Grace Presbyterian church, 3600 Vincennes. He had been attending the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Evanston and Monday left the city to return to Lincoln University, Pa., to participate in the university's centennial celebration.

Reverend Mzimba graduated from the school's 1906 college department and later, in 1909, from the school's Theology Seminary.

Since 1910, Rev. Mzimba has been engaged in the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of South Africa — a church entirely controlled by Africans — at Alice, Cape Province.

Now in his 70th year, Rev.



REV. MZIMBA

Mzimba has served as moderator of the Presbyterian church of South Africa several times. The church has an active membership of 500,000 persons.

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Sat. Oct. 23, 1954

DEFENDER

## Foreign News

In Johannesburg, South Africa, last week-end, bon-fires were lit, bands played and Natives danced the "Mamba," as all joined in celebrating the government announcement that Premier Daniel Malan, Race-baiter and advocate of 'white supremacy' who preaches segregation of the races—will retire from his high office on November 30. Rumors were current that Malan got 'his instructions' from higher-ups, to 'fade out of the picture,' so that peace and harmony can be established between the Natives, Indians, mulattoes and Europeans of South Africa.

In Lagos, Nigeria Justice Frederick Johnston fined Mohammed Halab Madhat, Syrian trader, 5,000 pounds, (\$10,000) and ordered forfeiture of 5 million French colonial francs, which he was reported to be carrying illegally. He was travelling from Liberia to Paris and London and did not reveal how he got the money. However, those familiar with conditions said there is much smuggling of gold along the border and that many Syrian traders are getting rich trading with Liberians and the natives of French Guiana. If Madhat was acting as agent for a group of Syrian traders they must suffer the huge financial loss occasioned by his arrest.

In Kano, Nigeria, Baba Bida, newspaper editor, was sent to jail for six months, charged with writing an article in the Housa language which labelled the Emir of Kano, powerful Moslem ruler in that area. Bida is assistant editor of the Daily Comet, owned by Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, Nigerian leader and a graduate of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.



# What The People Say

## African Students Reply

Dear Editor:

In mid-20 century, it is indeed alarming to discover that a special correspondent of the New York Times, Mr. Albion Ross, could engage in a malicious misrepresentation of the conditions in present day Africa. In his series of articles which appeared in the New York Times (October 24 to 27th, 1954), Mr. Ross purported to convey an appraisal to the the Sahara.

However, to everybody's amazement West Africa, one of the regions where genuine political and social progress is being made was deliberately left out; while the facts as they obtain in the other regions like the Belgian Congo, South Africa, and East Africa were misrepresented. We believe that this negligence is due in great part to the fact Mr. Ross could not fit West Africa into the distorted picture of Africa he has portrayed.

Mr. Ross asserted that, "The great continental area below the Sahara is a thing apart. It is the home of mass of mankind that differs very little from the ancient forefathers of humanity before Babylon and the Pyramids."

This journalistic slander has no historical foundation whatsoever. It is necessary to remind him and his readers that Africa has been able to produce such powerful and ominent empires like the Ghana Empire (300-700 A. D.) the Zulu-Bantu Empires, and the Kingdom of Ethiopia with its Coptic Christianity that has lasted from the early Christian era to the present time.

Mr. Ross then rehashes the trite and outmoded imperialist rationalization that "the African cannot rule himself." Every intelligent observer of 20th century Africa recognizes the important fact that all European powers in Africa buttress their hold by officially recognizing the indigenous political institutions of Africa.

Perhaps his lack of recognition for the indigenous African as an important element of humanity is responsible for Mr. Ross' negligence to mention the achievements of African peoples. After 2 years amazingly unbelievable that Mr. Ross should fail to report of any African opinion or fair African thought as obtained from personal contacts and interviews.

Perhaps attention should be called to the following facts of mid-20th century developments in Africa:

1. Education as an index of civilization is neither new nor alien to Africa. For instance, the University of Timbuctu (1100 1600) flourished as an international centre of learning for the then known world. In mid-20th century African educational progress has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity.

2. Political parties spearheading nationalist movements have decisively challenged European colonialism in Africa.

3. Labour unions have been able to achieve labour standards and code of ethics that most western unions would be proud of, especially those of the United States of America.

4. In most countries south of the Sahara, African women have long enjoyed much greater degree of political and economic equality with men as compared to western women to whom it is a 20th century novelty. For instance, in the last Ashanti War (1900), the unified military command against the British forces was under the sole direction of Yaa Asantewa, Queen of Ejisu (Gold Coast.)

Also history records of the military victories of the Amazon Army of Dahomey against the French; all 18,000 warriors were women.

5. African trade and craftsman ship had crossed the Sahara into the Mediterranean world long before Christopher Columbus discovered America. In recent times, the national incomes of most African countries have increased several times, largely due to African initiative and greater productivity of primary resources.

Notwithstanding those obvious

facts Mr. Ross has failed to recognize, appraise and integrate African institutions, aspirations, and the African himself into his total picture of mid-20th century Africa, which he purports to have painted. We question Mr. Ross' motive for his overt and direct prejudice which he has interjected into his assignment of report—we deplore any malicious slander on Africa's aspirations, peoples and institutions. We believe that such actions are not to the best interests of the two continents —

Africa and America, and that they serve as potential bases for misunderstanding each other. We further believe that these actions are inimical to the basic essence on Africa. — West African Students Committee of U. S. A. and Canada (Signed) Alex Ababio H. Asibe Agyeman, Olu Akinrele, Chigbu Emene, F. O. Onipode, O. Ukeje.

## White Unions Bar African Advance

NDOLA, North Rhodesia. The European Mineworkers Union has obtained a mandate from all its branches to reject the proposals for African advancement in the industry. Meanwhile Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Rhodesian Anglo-American group of companies, stated that the companies were willing to pursue a policy which would aid African advancement.



Associated Press  
MAN ON A MISSION: Nana Alompe Firam, 3d, a chief from Kadjerbdienne, British Togoland, West Africa, as he arrived in London. He was on his way to United Nations headquarters here to urge unification of Togoland and Gold Coast.





**AT 10 DOWNING**—Sayed Ismail El Ashari, prime minister of Sudan with Sayed Ali Abdol (white turban) Rahman, minister of justice, as they left No 10 Downing St., London, after being luncheon guests of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Sudan has been in the international spotlight since Mohammed Naguib, a native of Sudan, was ousted as president of Egypt.

## Zulu Chief Mtubatuba Dies At 99

**MOUNT BATUBA, Zululand** — Mtubatuba, 99-year-old Zulu chief, died here recently and left a fortune estimated at \$500,000.

According to African runners who brought word of Mtubatuba's death from the jungle, the Zulu chieftain ruled 20,000 tribesmen who called themselves after him, and numbered among his possessions were 11,000 head of cattle, which he farmed out among his followers in his remote territory.

Despite his wealth, Mtubatuba scorned Western dress and habits. He chose to sleep on the floor of his kraal rolled up in a kaross, a blanket made of animal skins. The kraal itself was far from civilization. It was situated deep in the jungle, about seven miles from a tribal village.

## Says Nationalism Not Defender Chicago, Ill. Reds Stirring Africans

**WASHINGTON** — Rev. James H. Robinson, minister of the Church of the Master, New York City, speaking last week at a dinner meeting of the National Council of Negro Women, said that American Negroes are the key to the hopes of Africans for eventual freedom and dignity in the world family of nations. *See 11-27-54*  
Rev. Robinson recently returned from six months of work and study on the African continent in every land except the Union of South Africa where he was not permitted to enter.

Though American Negroes have tried to forget the land of their forefathers, Africans have no intention of forgetting us, he said, and they want us to come in ever-

France to study are met by French Communists when they arrive and about 30 percent of them become hardened Marxists capable of spreading the Communist ideology far and wide when they return to their countries.

Rev. Robinson deplored the fact that outside of Liberia, there is only one American Negro, Eugene Sawyer, in government service as an information officer. Sawyer is stationed in Nigreja and such is the low state of diplomatic relations with the American Consul stationed there that Prime Minister Azikiwe when he wants to consult on problems affecting the two countries often by-passes the consulate and calls in Sawyer.

Both Azikiwe and Prime Minister Nkrumah of the Gold Coast expressed a desire for American Negroes as confidential secretaries. If Europe is the land of yesterday and America is the land of today and Asia is the land of tomorrow, then Africa is the land of the day after tomorrow, declared Rev. Robinson.

He said there are 200 million Africans who are not yet committed to Communism, but the greatest revolution in history is already

under way on the continent and if Africa is to be wrested from totalitarianism, the West under the leadership of the United States must prove its sincerity in helping the Africans to achieve freedom and independence.

Finally, the minister said that the State Department had blundered when it advised against a resolution introduced by Congressman Jacob Javits (R) N. Y. at the last session of Congress.

The Javits resolution called for recognition by the United States of the new states of the Gold Coast and Nigeria and pledged out support of them. In addition, it called for sending a delegation to the two countries as a gesture of good will. Reverend Robinson said this was applauded all over Africa and he failure to adopt it was a serious diplomatic breach.

increasing numbers to live among them and learn about their problems.

Rev. Robinson denounced the series of articles in the New York Times written by Albion Ross on Africa as "complete distortion of the facts." Ross, who spent two years in Africa, appeared on an earlier panel discussion during the convention of the NCNW.

Contrary to Ross' assertion that Africans are backwards and there is no danger of Communism, Rev. Robinson said there is a wave of nationalism sweeping Africa from Capetown at the southern end to Algiers on the north end that Africans are of one mind in their quest for human dignity and respect.

Colonialism is dead and unless the corpse is given a decent burial,

the West will die with it. It is the intense nationalism which the Communists are seeking to control, the minister asserted with some degree of success.

Hunger, he said, is not a factor. The land is so fertile and nature has provided so well that there is no actual hunger in Africa except in large industrial areas.

In all of his travels, the Harlem spiritual leader said he did not find a single African who did not believe that the Mau Maus were not great patriots. Contrary to propaganda, conditions of colonialism are still revolting in the Belgian Congo and the French Cameroons. "Racial discrimination is a flagrant practice with the white settlers," he said.

African students who go to



## FROM AFRICA TO ST. LOUIS BLUES



*Moved P. Williams, Jr.*  
**PRINCE ONAGO AND PRINCESS MAUNA** are glum envoys from darkest Africa's kingdom of Basa in their "royal suite" at a San Francisco hotel after an immigration official unmasked the "prince." A routine check of passport identified him as Fred Williams, born in East St. Louis, Ill., in 1910. Reputed to own vast wealth and 50 to 70 wives in the Belgian Congo, Williams turned out to have only one wife and has never been out of the United States. (International Soundphoto)

### The Prince From E. St. Louis

We got a great big chuckle from the disclosure that the dancing African prince is just a fancy-dressed Negro from East St. Louis with only one wife instead of 50. It just goes to show how easily the American people — especially the high society folk — can be fooled by a foreign-looking outfit, a beard and an accent.

*Call*  
 Fred Williams from E. St. Louis is not the first Negro to pose as a foreigner, and to get away with it, simply by putting a turban on his head and affecting an accent. Similar cases have brightened up the news frequently over the years. Why do they do it? To get a "break," the kind of break they were unable to get just by being themselves.

*P. 22*  
 Ironically, a brown or black face gets better treatment if it comes from across the seas than if it is born and bred at home. "Crown Prince Onago of the Belgiano Congo" and a dancing partner from his harem

of 50 wives did not have to worry about hotel space as they travelled about the country filling dancing engagements. They did not have to face the segregation and discrimination that American Negroes face. They were foreigners, not native-born Americans, so they got better treatment. No, it doesn't make good sense, but that is the way it is in America.

Kansas City was host recently to four young Ethiopian citizens who came here to study the TWA accounting system for use back in their own country. There was no question where they would stay while here — at one of the better downtown hotels. No question about it.

*Kansas City*  
 The same week, William Warfield, the celebrated baritone, was in the city to sing with the Kansas City Philharmonic orchestra. There was no question where he would stay either — at a Negro hotel, of course. At least one of the Ethiopian youths — the spokesman of the quartet — was every bit as dark as Warfield. Yet the native-born artist, whose talents are so great that he was brought here to appear with our symphony, was not acceptable to the downtown hotel, while the plush carpet was spread for the dark-skinned foreigners. How long will we continue to be so inconsistent and so blind?

*Chi. 3-26-54*  
 The day is fast approaching when Fred Williams of Illinois will not have to masquerade as an African to get equal consideration. It was a good stunt. Nobody was hurt. The folks who saw his dancing probably enjoyed it. It brought us a laugh in a week full of gloomy, serious news.



## Ex-Slave Named To Look After Arabia's Rich Oil

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Apparently America isn't the only place where an ex-slave or children of ex-slaves can rise to positions of national prominence.

In Arabia, storybooks are chock-full of tales about slaves rising to positions of power, and last week, the stories were made a reality.

Saudi Arabia's King Ibn Saud appointed a Negro, born a slave, to handle the nation's oil revenues.

The new minister of finance is Mohammed Surur el Sabban. Sabban was called to the ministry after the resignation of aging Sheikh Abdullah Suleiman.

Under Suleiman, the government has slipped deeply into debt, even though it reaps an income of \$230,000,000 a year from oil.

Scandals rocked the old administration and Saud apparently picked Sabban because of his demonstrated ability in financial matters and because he was never even remotely connected with the corruption which caused a scandal in the country.

Sabban's family were Negroes brought from northeast Africa through the channels of a slave trade still active in the Arabian peninsula. Sabban's father was owned by a Mecca family who freed him when he became an old man. His child, Mohammed, was raised with the children of the family that had given him his freedom.

## EX-SLAVE NAMED ARABIAN MINISTER

King Saud Appoints Negro  
to Finance Post to Handle  
Nation's Oil Revenue

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Nov. 5 (AP)

The rise of a slave to a position of power is an age-old theme of Arab story-tellers. As to whether it has been repeated when Saudi Arabia's

King Saud appointed a new Minister of Finance to handle his country's oil revenues. The new minister is Mohammed Surur el Sabban, a Negro born a slave.

Mohammed Surur was called to the Ministry after the resignation of aging Sheikh Abdullah Suleiman. Under the old administration, Saudi Arabia's Government had slipped deeply into debt, even though it had an oil income of \$230,000,000 yearly.

A series of scandals in the Ministry added to the fiscal confusion. Sheikh Abdullah Suleiman had to go, and King Saud sought a man both capable and honest to put his house in order.

The King's choice, Mohammed Surur, had worked for Abdullah Suleiman as secretary for many years and had demonstrated his ability in financial matters. Even more important, there was not the slightest tinge of corruption attached to his name.

With the benefit of some foreign technical help, the new Finance Minister hopes to put Saudi Arabia's finances in working order and to keep the free-spending royal family solvent.

With most of the other key portfolios held by brothers of King Saud, the former slave has become the strongest non-royal person in the country.

Mohammed Surur's family were Negroes brought to Mecca from northeast Africa through the

channels of a slave trade still active in the Arabian Peninsula. Mohammed's father, owned by the Sabban family of Mecca, was freed as an old man. The Sabbans took the child Mohammed Surur into their household and brought him up with their children.

Arab traditions allow a slave to adopt the family name of his masters if he is brought up in the household, so Mohammed Surur officially became a Sabban.

The young slave became a brilliant student and early in his life emerged as the leading poet of the Hejaz. He started a literary renaissance in his country, influencing virtually all present-day Hejazi poets.

The new Minister's political career began with a prison term. He was arrested and jailed for leading a conspiracy against King Ibn Saud years ago. Sheikh Abdullah Suleiman intervened to have Mohammed Surur freed and engaged him as secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

## Mau Mau Uprising Primarily Land Problem; Whites Own Most of It

Atlanta, Ga.

LONDON — (ANP) — A recent ANP dispatch from here reporting the announcement by colonial secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd that 686 natives have been formally executed in Kenya in the past two years, brings into focus again the basic issues in the struggles between white and black in the remote corners of East Africa.

The basic trouble seems to hinge upon the so-called "empty land" theory held by the white settlers. As one observer put it, "the white pioneer in Africa cannot or will not believe that this is not an empty continent."

White men occupied about 900 square miles of supposedly "empty lands" when they first came to Kenya. But the lands were not empty. They were Kikuyu lands just "resting," according to age-old customs.

The whites, proceeding to operate on the "empty land" idea have taken most of the good lands, appropriating it for their own uses and to the total exclusion of the Africans.

The 4,000 white settlers are owners and managers of 12,000 square miles of "white" reserve in the rich green highlands. The Kikuyu tribe of 1,500,000 has to make out as best it can on 2,000 square miles of land in the richest farm area of the colony.

This, in a nutshell, excluding other subsidiary issues, is the Kenya problem and the reason for Mau Mau. It is about the same problem which faced the American Indian when the white man invaded what is now the United States. Who owns what?

In Kenya, there is an attempt to put both whites and blacks in control, and a new multi-racial government has been formed — but over the violent protests of the white settlers. Hopelessly outnumbered, the settlers seem to feel that they must guard jealously every single inch of their domain and domination. Their failure to yield something may result in their losing everything.

As ANP dispatches have pointed out, the long-range aspect of the struggle runs against the white man. He is on foreign soil, whether he will acknowledge it or not, and he is outnumbered, and this he will admit. Many white farmers have been financially wiped out because they have spent so much time fighting the Mau Mau, they have been forced to neglect their farms.

Not to be forgotten is London

and Moscow-trained Jomo Kenyatta. Cooling his heels in a British confinement somewhere in Kenya Kenyatta is the symbol of new Africa to many natives. An observer put it this way:

"He belongs to those who challenge routine and an order based on the accidents of history and for whose ideas, even of half understood or in fact unclear, men are prepared to die."

The essence of Kenyatta's message is that a society concerned primarily with the needs and desires of the white man has no meaning for Africa and Africans. In a wierd mixture of Ghandi, Marx and Kropotkin, he has taught that in the ancient intimacy of African tribal life and African mortality and customs lie the seeds of the future Africa.

As a correspondent for the New York Times said:

"He has a somewhat mystic vision of an Africa based on the African spirit and design for the fulfillment of African aspirations."

Two years now have moved on since the long, anguished wail of "Drive the White Man Out" echoed through the Kenya countryside. Kenya is now an armed camp. It is embroiled in a war that all Africa watches and which all white Africa fears.



# Member of British House of Lords urges self-government for Africa at Howard

WASHINGTON  
A member of Great Britain's House of Lords called for immediate self-government in many parts of Africa and a "period of delay" in others in a speech at Howard University last week.

He was Lord Hemingford, founder of Achimota College in Gold Coast, Africa, and currently chairman of the African Bureau in London. Lord Hemingford delivered the first in a series of lectures to be sponsored by Howard's Division of African Studies during the 1954-55 school year.

Lord Hemingford, who is touring the United States and Canada during the month of October, divided British territory in Africa into two groups, single and plural societies, in recommending the different approaches to independence.

— o o o —  
FOR SINGLE societies, where relatively few whites and Asians have settled, Lord Hemingford recommended immediate independence. In plural societies, where the percentage of non native settlers is somewhat larger, the British official advocated a more gradual approach, because of what he described as "the fears of the minority of majority rule."

Lord Hemingford also refuted the claim that the Communists were behind the current "mounting discontent" on the continent. "The cause of foment in Africa today," he said, "is nationalism, the desire of a people to govern themselves and the feeling that their race should be worthy of respect and given an opportunity to make its contribution to the common stock of humanity."

— o o o —  
THE RISE of nationalism in Africa was attributed to three factors by Lord Hemingford. They were: (1) mass communications, which brought news of what was happening on the continent into even the most remote villages; (2) World War, II, in which soldiers from Africa traveled throughout the world and wit-

nessed self-government in other countries, and (3) the recent political emancipation of many countries in the East.

## Facts About AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

DISCIPLES of the late Marcus Garvey, are maintaining a model 200-acre vegetable and poultry farm in Liberia. Nigeria is four times the size of Great Britain. . . . The British have estimated that the population of Kenya will probably double itself in the next thirty years. . . . The British are promoting the growing of rice in Sierra Leone and Gambia. . . . In East Africa the British are supervising the breeding of new types of cattle and teaching the advantages of mixed farming. . . . According to Dr. Otto Duplessis, chief of the States Information Office, Union of South Africa: "Since the war, three great forces have emerged in the world, communism, asiatic nationalism, and black nationalism. And, all of these forces are fighting against the white people of South Africa." . . . A record infestation of locusts played havoc with food supplies in the Sudan this year. . . . Mrs. Peggy Cripps Appiah, daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, once served as secretary of an ad hoc committee that had been formed to fight the Central African Federation. . . . she also helped to run an organization for racial unity in Ghana (Gold Coast).

Roberts Field, Monrovia, Liberia's airport, is an important international airfield. . . . Last February, for the first time in the history of the Gold Coast, the public was invited to make use of the library.

There is an optical illusion about Africa. The new civilization is still a rare thing in Africa. The brooding, primitive apparent emptiness, ages old, is still its great reality.

## AFRICA'S PROBLEM VIEWED AS UNIQUE

Primitive Subcontinent Today Has Much in Common With

the Era of Livingstone

This is the first of several articles on Africa by a correspondent of The New York Times who recently completed a two-year assignment to that continent.

By ALBION ROSS

The Africa of 1954 and the Africa of Livingstone still have much in common. Primitive Africa south of the Sahara is the homeland of one of the great gatherings of mankind. Fly over black Africa or travel through endless miles of its monotonous bush and jungle patches and it seems strangely empty. But is it? There lives a population almost equal to that of the United States.

Primitive man in grass and brush shacks is still crouched like his forefathers close to the earth in villages linked by almost indiscernible tracks. Fly in over the rare cities and towns built by white men. Except for a few places you hardly see the hamlets that are homes of the natives, who usually well outnumber the whites in town and are like some encampment of nomads far out in the wide spaces of primitive Africa.

This is the second half of the twentieth century for most of us. But it is still part of an almost changeless eternity for most of black Africa.

There is an optical illusion about Africa. The new civilization is still a rare thing in Africa. The brooding, primitive apparent emptiness, ages old, is still its great reality.

variation on things going on elsewhere in the world. The great continental area below the Sahara is a thing apart. It is still the home of a mass of mankind that differs very little from the ancient forefathers of humanity before Babylon and the Pyramids. The white man apparently does not know how to deal with these people.

There has been a tendency to identify these peoples' problem with that of ancient civilized peoples in Asia, who shook off European colonial control or less direct foreign domination since World War II. Their predicament has been compared with that of the American Negro hampered by the color bar. They have been described in terms of nationalism. They have been thought of in terms of class war and the underprivileged worker.

All of these fashions of looking at them have significance. But a major fact has tended to slip into the background. Africa is unique. It is not new nationalist Asia or Harlem or Alabama.

Africa is the one great region, a world apart, where what you see in the halls and corridors of an anthropological museum lived intact until the last generation. Much of this is still intact, even if the African wears pants and rides in a bus. The pyramids of Egypt compared with this are an innovation.

The crisis of Africa is the seeming irrelevancy of the present form of modern man's presence in this last great homeland of primitive man.

The white colonial out to make his fortune is irrelevant. The Negro imitating him is also irrelevant in the picture. The Boer in South Africa out to create a Boer republic and to build up on the basis of his Dutch dialect a little language and a little national culture, seems irrelevant.

The settler in Africa, whether he goes back 300 years like the little Boer people or is a relative newcomer, is out to build a "white man's Africa."

The colonial power seeks resources and markets for the home country. The business concern wants inexpensive labor and freedom to exploit natural resources. The soldier thinks in terms of military potential and European and Asiatic strategy.

Asians Urge Free Africa

Leaders of the newborn or reborn Asiatic nations and liberal orators clamor to have Africa set free.

The result is the present cornucopia of Africa. With the white man, on his present terms the people of Africa are not get-

ting very far. If the white man were to withdraw, they would be likely to get nowhere at all or end up in a chaos of petty dictatorships.

The opening up of this immense area filled with people still in the childhood stage of the human race has faced modern man with an almost impossible task.

Give them freedom and an equal say? In terms of most of black Africa the proposal probably amounts to abandoning them to chaos. Exploit them and their resources for the benefit of "white civilization?" The answer of primitive man is the Mau Mau, the anti-white terrorist organization in Kenya.

For a career or for life the average white in Africa has one conviction that sticks out like a boil. He wants no foreign referee of any sort and brooks no criticism.

He expects you to disapprove of him before you have opened your mouth and he assumes that it is because you are a fool who "does not understand Africa." In one form or another he expresses the opinion that the African native would be starving to death or committing mayhem if it were not for the whites' influence.

This reaction is so universal that one relates it to fear of the vast Negro majority.

There are exceptions, however. This matter of the personal approach is, perhaps unfortunately, the keystone in the African problem. Modern man as the teacher and guide of primitive man cannot be dispensed with no matter what attitude the European in Africa adopts. Programs and policies in Africa are a good deal like a school syllabus and educational policies, which mean nothing without a teaching corps.

Four States of Mind

South of the Equator, roughly in the great peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean, called sometimes the African subcontinent, there are, however roughly, four programs representing more or less four states of mind.

South Africa strives to create a white society in the black continent.

Britain and the British north of the Union of South Africa and in British East Africa have half evolved a possibly typically British trial and error mixture of partnership and segregation, self-government and colonial control, sentimentalism and commercialism.

Portugal has evolved a slow-moving doctrine of making Port-

uguese in Africa out of the Africans of her extensive "overseas provinces" of Mozambique and Angola. This has been combined in practice with a mercantilism and colonial authoritarianism that smacks of the Eighteenth Century but is at least relatively devoid of race prejudice.

Belgium has developed in the Congo a business concern based on a sort of routine business common sense. The basic assumption is that an increasingly skillful, productive and healthy working force and opportunity for the man at the bottom to rise through the ranks makes for success. The emphasis is on good management and the careful carrying out of instructions.

There is possibly a somewhat excessive emphasis on dividends.

South Africa is the outgrowth of a Dutch and British community originating geographically in the African continent but outside of the actual realm of Black Africa. The Negro never lived south of the broad Karroo Desert and the southern mountain ranges in the old Cape Colony west of the Great Fish River, where the Dutch and later the British lived for about 300 years.

Cut off by formidable barriers from Africa, the Cape—the African south coast—is south European not African in climate and was on the great sea route from Europe to the Orient. It is probably fair to say that it was first the Voortrekkers of 1838 who brought Cape men up into actual Africa. The men of the Cape went north much as those of the thirteen American colonies finally started west. They thought of the African much as the early American western pioneer thought of the Red Indian. A good deal of the explanation of the role that South Africa is playing in Africa can be found in that circumstance.

A combination of missionary urging, commercial expansion and the private imperialism of her subjects brought Britain stumbling into East Africa and the present area of the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. She was rather unwillingly involved in the by that time familiar spectacle of "creating an empire in a fit of absent-mindedness."

Portugal had sat for 400 years in a few coastal trading stations before she hurriedly occupied the areas of Mozambique and Angola at the end of the last century to get her slice of the African pie.

Belgium arrived in the course of a large business venture of King Leopold II and his associates. The Belgian bankers were considerably more interested in the Congo than was the Belgian



parliament.

All of this was haphazard and remained haphazard. It is only relatively recently that an attempt has been made to deal with the problems of what to do about this formidable population of primitive forefathers of humanity living here in their great primitive continent right into the heart of modern times.

Fortunately, primitive Africa is not essentially fertile soil for Communist agitation. Communism, at least so far as the Africa south of the Equator is concerned, is found almost exclusively where there are both a frustrated group of educated Negroes and a large body of Negroes who constitute an industrial proletariat with few or no ties to tribal life and African customs.

The police and military intelligence in Kenya reported repeatedly, in response to almost incessant questioning, that there had been little evidence of actual Communist inspiration in connection with Kenya's Mau Mau rebellion.

Occasional indications of a crude sort of Communist agitation have been found in Katanga in the Belgian Congo.

The center of such Communist agitation as exists is in industrialized areas of the Union of South Africa, notably Johannesburg and adjoining areas along the industrial Witwatersrand. A small though active Communist party existed legally in South Africa from the early Nineteen Twenties until it was suppressed in 1951.

#### Communists Infiltrate

It was founded by British Communists who had emigrated to South Africa. For a long time the party had little influence among Africans because it was confined largely to white miners. It played a momentarily important role in the violent outbreak of the early Nineteen Twenties, of which one of the main issues was the white miners' resistance to any weakening of the industrial color bar.

This was a circumstance hardly likely to endear the Communists to Negroes. The Communists later shifted to a more orthodox doctrine of racial equality.

Since World War II the Communists have succeeded in slowly infiltrating the African National Congress, principal Negro political organization. They had until a recent series of Government

bans a majority in the Transvaal leadership of the African National Congress, but never succeeded in getting complete control of the national leadership.

Their weekly publication, however, has been widely read in African locations and has influenced particularly young Africans with some schooling. As the

leadership of the South African Indian Congress was Communist dominated, the alliance between the South African Indian Congress and the African National Congress during the passive resistance movement in 1952 gave the Communists new opportunity.

The most recent Communist effort in South Africa has been to pyramid the whole agitation against white supremacy and racial inequality into a Communist-controlled movement called the Congress of the People. This has been a typical Communist popular front effort to mobilize all elements and keep control through front men. It appears at present to be perhaps slightly too elaborate and sophisticated an effort and is, in fact, the idea of white Communists and a certain number of Indian Communists, with only a few Communist Negroes actually within the inner circle.

Communism seems to be rather a threat for the future than a present peril.

#### Facts About

# AFRICA

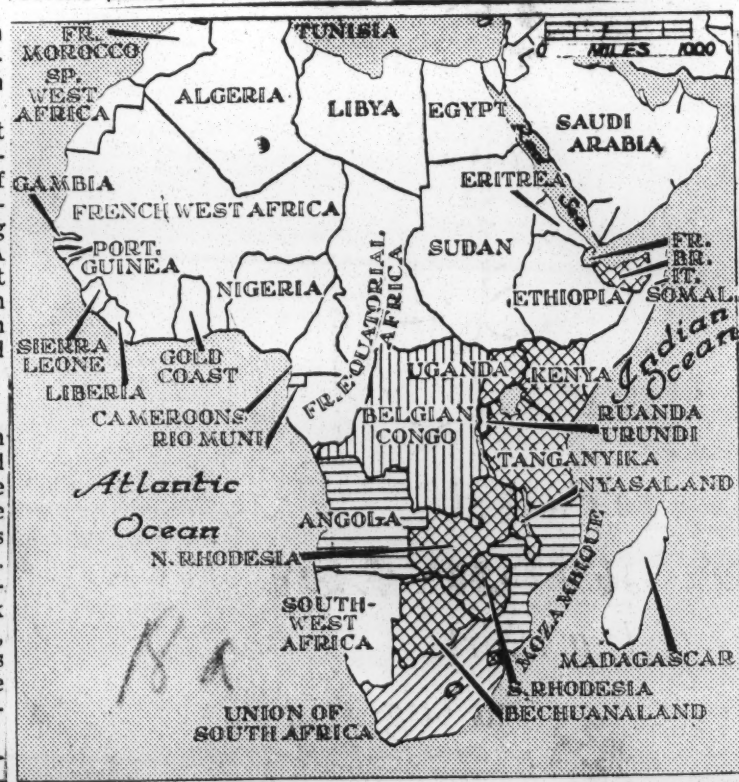
By HAROLD L. KEITH

## MANKIND'S LOSS . . .

Proponents of the brotherhood of man lost a stalwart warrior in the Union of South Africa during September when Mrs. Susan Nkomo, wife of the noted African leader, Dr. W. F. Nkomo, was buried at Bantule . . . Mrs. Nkomo had been one of the shining lights in the Moral Re-orientation Assembly program . . . When she died, the MRA stopped its deliberations at Catux, Switzerland and held a memorial service in her honor in which 1,000 persons from fifty dif-

ferent countries . . . Mrs. Nkomo's funeral procession included 165 automobiles and nineteen buses . . . Another death noted in South Africa was that of 28-year-old Victor Cecil Mati . . . the late Mr. Mati had been a leader of the African National Congress on the West Rand . . . he had been educated at Kilnerton and Fort Hare College . . . The tsotsis of South Africa can be compared to many of our youth gangs in major U. S. cities . . . one of the tsotsis' most recent victims was young David Zulu, a member of the Zulu Royal family . . . Zulu, 21 years old, was attacked and beaten so severely that he had to recover in a hospital bed . . . Complaint in the Capetown Sun of South Africa reads: "Another racket . . . is the . . . wracking of certain property

owners who buy houses in respectable colored areas and hire these out to African laborers . . . Colored residents are helpless in curbing the evil" . . . some gall, eh, what?



The New York Times

Oct. 24, 1954

**TRENDS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA:** The Union of South Africa (diagonal shading) stresses the predominance of a white society. British East Africa (cross-hatching) has evolved a mixture of segregation and partnership with Negroes. The policy of Portuguese Africa (horizontal shading) appears free of race prejudice. Business in the Belgian Congo (vertical shading) is based on the development of a force of skilled labor.



## ISLAMIC MISSIONS TO AFRICA MAPPED

Leaders of Egypt, Pakistan  
and Saudi Arabia Decide on  
Action at Mecca Talks

By KENNETT LOVE

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Aug. 19—The leaders of Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have planned a Moslem missionary invasion of the African continent to compete with Christian missionaries working there.

The evangelical campaign was decided on in Mecca earlier this month at a meeting of Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, King Saud of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan, according to Mohammed Hassan Haikal, a close confidant of Colonel Nasser who accompanied the Premier on the Moslem pilgrimage.

Premier Nasser discussed the missionary project in the first interview since he returned on Sunday from Mecca.

"I hope the Western powers won't take any untoward steps against us in this missionary campaign, because the establishment of Islam in Africa will be a shield against communism," he said.

The Premier said the work had already begun toward the launching of a vast missionary endeavor but said it was a long-range plan and that the conversion of Africa could not be accomplished overnight.

As an example of alleged Christian services to imperialism, Premier Nasser said the British used missionaries in an attempt to dominate the pagan tribes of the southern Sudan and to divide them from the Moslem northern part of the country.

### University Aid Cited

The resources and graduates of Al Azhar University here would be used to carry Islam into the African hinterland, he continued. Al Azhar has been the chief center of Islamic learning since it was founded in 973 A. D. and has students from more than thirty Moslem countries.

Mr. Haikal described political developments in the Mecca meeting in an article in the Cairo daily Al Akhbar.

Premier Nasser told King Saud, Mr. Haikal wrote, that Islam should be carried to every cor-

ner of the African Continent because it was regrettable to leave the African masses without revealed religion and to permit Christian missionaries, "the vanguard of imperialism," to wider being responsible for watching Tunisia and Morocco, and Saudi Arabia in the British protectorates and dependencies on the Arabian peninsula.

Each country is to abide by and support the other's decisions regarding the areas under its surveillance, according to Mr. Haikal, and Egypt is to help Somaliland on matters relating to the exercise of self-determination in 1960.

Islam is already dominant along Africa's Mediterranean shore, where it was planted in the Seventh and Eighth Centuries A. D. by Arab warriors of the early calphs, as well as in the northern Sudan, Somaliland, Eritrea, part of Tanganyika and other areas where it had been carried by Arab slave raiders and Indian Moslem merchants.

The political aspect of the projected Islamic expansion was foreshadowed in Premier Nasser's recently published booklet, "The Philosophy of the Revolution."

### Standing Aside Ruled Out

Premier Nasser wrote: "We cannot in any way stand aside even if we wish to from the sanguinary and dreadful struggle now raging in the heart of Africa between 5,000,000 whites and 200,000,000 Africans." Africa is at present the scene of exciting ebullition. The white man, who represents several European countries, is trying again to repartition the Continent. We cannot stand aside in the face of what is taking place in Africa on the assumption that it does not concern or does not affect us."

Other developments of the pilgrimage conferences reported by Mr. Haikal touched on military defense of the Middle East, religion and diplomacy.

The Egyptian and Pakistani leader reportedly agreed that the Middle East could defend itself most effectively through pacts within the region untide to foreign defensive arrangements.

The two leaders were said to have agreed to help each other's countries and the intervening area toward large scale armament, Premier Nasser was quoted as having asserted that the Arab League of which Pakistan is not a member, would never permit any Arab state to disassociate itself from the League and join another group.

Premier Nasser and King Saud were reported to have promised to keep each other informed of developments in the colonial areas and protectorates, Egypt

being responsible for watching Tunisia and Morocco, and Saudi Arabia in the British protectorates and dependencies on the Arabian peninsula.

Each country is to abide by and support the other's decisions regarding the areas under its surveillance, according to Mr. Haikal, and Egypt is to help Somaliland on matters relating to the exercise of self-determination in 1960.

# World Affairs

## Mau Mau Raiders Attack Prison, Free 200 Convicts, Raid Nairobi Area Shops

NAIROBI, Kenya (INS)—More than 1,000 British troops and police, aided by dogs and spotter aircraft, launched an intense hunt today for forty heavily armed Mau Mau rebels who raided a prison twenty-three miles south of Nairobi and released 200 Mau Mau convicts.

The Mau Mau force surrounded Lukin Prison and attacked on a signal of red flares and blowing bugles. They overwhelmed the African guards and staged the Mau Mau's biggest and most successful prison attack.

After the attack only one convict was found in the prison but eight others surrendered to prison guards shortly afterwards.

Nairobi police reported that nineteen more of the escaped convicts were recaptured by mid-morning.

Many of the guards at the prison fled when the attackers penetrated the barbed wire enclosure and converged on the prison to hustle out the convicts.

The raiders seized nine rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition which they used to help cover their flight northward.

The Mau Mau also conducted raids in the Nairobi area Friday night, attempting to

steal food and clothing from various shops. Police believed the raids were part of a plan to provide the escaped convicts with necessities.

Kenya Security forces launched a new roundup, Aug. 9, of Africans suspected to Mau Mau connections.

A Nairobi official said that more arms would have been taken but for the bravery of Guard Corp. Kipronu Bomet, who took up a position in the Army doorway with another guard and held off the raiders with gunfire.

Bomet continued firing until his fellow guard was shot dead and his revolver was

and there have been wholesale resignations of Arabs connected with other Colonial agencies.

empty. He then grabbed a rifle from a third guard and continued shooting until the terrorists departed, leaving one dead behind.

### Britain Okays Huan

LONDON — Huan Hsian, 44, former student at the London School of Economics and head of the Peiping Foreign Ministry's Western European and African Department has been accepted by Great Britain as the Chinese Communist Government's charge d'affaires in London.

### No Hanging for Wanji

NAIROBI, Kenya — The death sentence pronounced upon Wanji Johanna, 20-year-old Kikuyu woman, has been commuted to life imprisonment by Kenya's Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring.

### NATO for Africans?

PARIS—International News Service correspondent Elie Maissi has disclosed that the French Government is seriously thinking about proposing the inclusion of Tunisia and Morocco with the Atlantic Pact Defense Area.

### Bantu 'Good-Hearted'

WASHINGTON — Dr. J. Higginson of South Africa told some of the world's greatest heart specialists meeting here last week that extensive



JOMO KENYATTA, sentenced to serve seven years in prison for allegedly heading up the Mau Mau revolt in Kenya, has been exiled to spend the rest of his life in the remote northern frontier district of Kenya by the Colony's Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring.

research among the Bantu of his country showed very little heart disease coupled with a very low diet of fats.

### Uganda Newsmen's Sentence Upheld

KAMPALA—The appeal of Kagwa Ddamba, an African journalist, against conviction on four charges of printing seditious matter in the newspaper Uganda Express has been upheld. He will serve six months in prison.



# States With Native Rule Progressing

*Sat. 10-9-54*  
Dr. Bond Says States  
Seek UN Membership  
With Other Nations

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, who returned recently from a visit to West Africa where he interviewed the heads of five states headed by native Africans, said he was most impressed by the "rapid emergence" of new and independent states in Africa, headed and controlled by Africans under new constitutions recently promulgated by the British Parliament.

"These states will soon join fully in the family of World Nations, with hope for membership in the United Nations and diplomatic representation in Washington," Dr. Bond said.

TWO OF THE Africans visited, Dr. Nnamdi Asikiwe, prime minister of Eastern Nigeria, and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast, are graduates of Lincoln University.

The other heads of States interviewed by Dr. Bond, who was travelling in interest of the Institute of African-American Relations, were:

OBAFEMI OF Awalowo, prime minister of Western Nigeria; the Sardauna of Sokoto, prime minister of Northern Nigeria and spiritual head of the 17-million moslem population of that area; and President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia, head of the century-old republic founded originally by American Negroes.

Dr. Bond said he was also struck by the Tremendously

growing importance of Africa in the economic structure of the world, and of the American economy particularly.

GREAT STRIDES were also noted in education, with free compulsory elementary scheduled to go into effect next year, and with great universities and technological schools under rapid construction.

For example, Dr. Bond pointed out, a new teaching hospital for the medical school of the University College at Ibadan, Niegeria, is now under construction at a cost of 15 million dollars.

HE SAID nearly 4,000 African students are enrolled in British universities, with nearly 1,000 in American higher institutions.

Dr. Bond expressed gratification on noting it universally conceded that the graduates of Lincoln University, though small in number, had been, and now are, responsible for the transformation of West Africa from its former colonial status to full independence during the last 20 years.



Zulu tribesmen, some in civilian clothing, chant and dance during ceremony honoring Tshaka, founder of the Zulus, at Stanger, Natal, Africa.



# Rankin File

Rev. Mzimba Of The Zulas;  
To Africa, No Passengers  
By Allen Rankin



**T**HE REV. LIVINGSTON NTIDANE MZIMBA had a hard job as he passed through Montgomery this week. The Rev. Mzimba, 69, a bearded, patriarchal-looking Negro from South Africa, is visiting the United States to try to interest his American brothers in the plight of their "native land."

"Don't forget that your original home is Africa," Rev. Mzimba reminded students at the Alabama State Teachers College here. "You should possess not only the thought but the wish to do something for Africa."

Mzimba (pronounced Zimba), of the Negro Presbyterian Church of Africa, was eloquent in trying to sway his Alabama kinsmen to feel "a deep-rooted patriotism for the country of your forefathers," and to evince this by:

- 1) Returning to Africa as ministers to their people or
- 2) Contributing money to relieve the great poverty of Africans in South Africa.

The audience responded with sympathy and nominal contributions but with no apparent patriotism for Africa. After Rev. Mzimba's address we overheard two remarks:

"Africa isn't MY native land," said a student. "I was born in Alabama."

"Why should I strike up any allegiance to Africa?" a faculty member asked. "The farther I go back is to my grandfather, and he was from Atlanta, Ga."

## The African's Plight Jan. 6-27-54

"God meant Africa for the Africans," Rev. Mzimba preached. "God created man of one blood, and separated the boundaries where they should stay."

He reminded his Montgomery audience that their forefathers would not have left Africa had they not been borne away as slaves. "Your story," he told them, "is much like that of the children of Israel in the time of Moses."

There was an obvious historical irony in Rev. Mzimba's presence here to appeal for help. The descendants of those Africans once unfortunate enough to have been kidnaped and taken away as slaves are now the most prosperous Negroes in the world. Native Africans look to them for support.

The prophet-like Mzimba painted a dreary picture of the conditions of his race in the Union of South Africa, 1954. Of the 12 million people in the Union, 9 million are Negroes, 1 million are Indians and only 2 million are whites.

Yet, South Africa is far from being "for the Africans" at the moment. The whites, constituting only one-sixth of the population, run the government without the advice of the natives. White men and Indians own most of the country's businesses and practically all of its best homes, schools and churches.

## Segregation

Racial segregation, Mzimba told me later, is rigid in his land. Nowhere in the Union would whites and Negroes think of working side-by-side as they do in some Montgomery shops. They would

not speak of attending each other's schools, churches or social functions.

Until 1950, Africans were allowed to attend white colleges of high technical level, and Mzimba's doctor son attended such a school. However, in 1950, Africans were barred from such courses.

South Africa, says Mzimba, enforces rigid "Jim Crow laws," segregating both Africans and Indians in different railroad cars, and segregating these, "by custom," in different sections of buses and trains.

"Our churches and schools are poorly built," Mzimba told the students, "most of them of dried mud bricks and grass with thatched roofs. In the rainy season the floors run with mud."

"Only 775,000 African children are in school, a small percentage of 9 million people. Many of them must be sent home for lack of buildings. Many die of dampness and malnutrition."

I asked Rev. Mzimba if there were any African schools in his land comparable to the ones he saw in Montgomery and other U. S. cities. "Oh, no, no, no," he replied. "None at all. None."

## Xoxa And Zulu

Livingston Mzimba was born in the village of Alice, 300 miles from Johannesburg. In 1901, at age 16, Mzimba and two other Africans came to America for training at Lincoln University, then returned home to spread the Gospel among primitive Africans in rural districts.

Mzimba's native tongue is Xoxa, but for missionary work he had to learn two other languages, "Zulu and a little Iestho."

Most rural South Africans still live in thatch-roofed mud huts. Many of them wear—when they wear anything at all—a blanket. But, says Rev. Mzimba, "Some walk as naked as when born."

Converting these natives to Christianity seems to be about as difficult a task as interesting U. S. Negroes in returning to the land of their forefathers as missionaries.

A well-to-do Zulu usually has nine wives, explains Mzimba, and he is often "reluctant" to accept Christianity and give up eight of them.

"These husbands," he says, "do not take to Christianity readily. I must make most of my converts before they are married."

## Nulunklu, The Great Great

What is the faith of the unconverted natives?

"They believe," answered Mzimba, "in Nkulunklu, the Great Great, some power above who is the ruler of all things."

Then was this god, a savage, and terrible god, differing markedly from the Christian concept of the Almighty?

"No," replied the minister, "their god is a kind god. They make their petitions to him in time of trouble and need."

In what major respects, then, does the native African religion differ from the Christianity Mzimba teaches?

"They marry more than one woman," Mzimba replied, "and they don't bring up their children for anything. They let them go."

His half a century of missionary work, he explained, has been more a matter of practical social reform, with the church as instrument, than of theology.

"And there is much to be done," says the Reverend. About three-fourths of the Union of South Africa remains un-Christian."

## African Wages

Mzimba was astonished when he first asked in America, "How much does the ordinary workman make here?" and was told, "An average of about a dollar an hour."

"In South Africa," he volunteered, "a woman who takes in washing earns 30 to 60 cents in two days."

I asked Mzimba about top salaries for his race in his country. "In Africa," he said, "the highest money is for cooking. I know cooks who make four or five pounds a month (from \$11.20 to \$14)."

"And that's considered good wages?"

He answered: "There is no better wage than that." What American dollars Mzimba can raise to take home to his people will go about five times as far there as they do here. He can build a good church, he says, "a brick building with a floor, a ceiling and windows," for 500 pounds (\$1,400). Listening to the Rev. Mzimba, Alabamians of African descent could feel sympathy for the land of their fathers but no inclination to return there.



# TERROR IN AFRICA TOLD BY MIGRANTS

*James*  
Situation in Morocco Worse  
Than in Tunisia, 1,600 Jews

Entering Israel Relate

*P. 25-2*

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 7 — Sixteen hundred immigrants from Tunisia and Morocco came to Israel in August. The stories they told here are of flight from the menace of terror, or, more often, because of doubts about the future status of the Jewish population in North Africa.

The immigrants say they were identified with the French. They became objects of every anti-European feeling. But French authorities always protected them. If French influence is reduced, they prophesy, the standing of Jewish people in government, business and civil life will suffer.

Judging from what the immigrants say, prospects in Morocco are worse than in Tunisia. They identify terrorism in Morocco with Moslem extremists in the nationalist party, Istiglal. But immigrants from Tunisia say anti-Jewish feeling comes from outside the nationalist group, the Neo-Destour party. In both Morocco and Tunisia, it is said, danger is greatest for people living in small towns away from the coast.

Plans for settling the immigrants are ready. Dr. Giora Josephthal, treasurer of the Jewish Agency and head of its absorption department, said the agency sought to aid emigration of 30,000 to 40,000 North Africans from now till the end of 1955.

## Picked for Rural Areas

In selecting families it helps to emigrate the agency chooses those who are able and willing to go to agricultural settlements or development areas. It rejects families without a breadwinner, or those in which the breadwinner is over 40—over 45, if he has a profession. It also rejects families in which there is chronic disease, such as tuberculosis, or mental disturbances.

In Israel the immigrants are to go to camps, where they are to stay four or five months while new houses are built.

Of the 6,000 families who are expected about 3,000 are to go into two new settlement districts that will contain forty-five farm communities.

The area southeast of the Megiddo-Affula road, along the Jordan border near Jenin, is one of

the new districts. There the new settlements will be made up of 1,000 families. Water can be supplied from the new dam at Kfar Baruch.

The other new district is northeast and southwest of Beit Guvrin. It is planned to place 2,000 families in this area. They will get water piped southward from the Yarkon River.

## Some Families Replaced

Another 1,000 families will go into existing settlements. Some will take the place of families that moved away from the hard life, or were moved out by the agency for failing to keep up their land. Others will go into new houses being built to strengthen small settlements.

Twelve new settlements will be built in other parts of the country. The newcomers will do some of the construction work on their future communities.

According to Dr. Josephthal, it will cost Israel more than £40,000,000 (\$22,000,000) to settle 6,000 families. This covers transport to Israel and a year's expenses. It includes housing and agricultural investment.

Of this amount the Government will provide almost two thirds and the agency one-third.

# TUNISIA VIOLENCE HURTS PARIS TALK

*James*  
Nationalists Insist, However  
Outlaw Bands Are Inactive  
and Blame the French

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 23—Continued terrorism in Tunisia is creating an atmosphere of suspicion and strain in negotiations under way here on internal autonomy for the French protectorate.

Officials say the talks that began between representatives of the French and Tunisian Governments on Sept. 13 are progressing, with both sides showing politeness and cordiality. But reports of anti-French activity in Tunisia are casting a heavy shadow over conference table and threaten to compromise the outcome of the talks.

The French are particularly distressed since they insist they are carrying out fully a promise made by Premier Pierre Mendès-France on July 30 to give Tunisians full control over their internal affairs. But the Premier had asserted that terrorism must end, since he said his Government could not negotiate under armed threat.

But, despite declarations of cooperation and friendship from the nationalists, terrorism has not

ended, although it has considerably abated, at least in the cities.

French Resident General Pierre Boyer de la Tour du Moulin is now in Paris and has reported on the following situation:

Bands of semipolitical outlaws known as fellaghas continue to operate with no apparent decrease in strength in central and southern Tunisia, despite repeated calls to lay down their arms. Attacks on French residents, particularly on settlers living in isolated areas, are frequent.

*Sum 9-26-54*  
Amnesty Offered Outlaws

The Resident General has several times declared that if the fellaghas laid down their arms, he would allow them to return home in peace. Refusal to heed this call was interpreted here as a result of a desire to maintain pressure on the French in Paris.

Tunisian officials have a different version. They insist the fellaghas are not active and are remaining faithful to a promise made to the Tunisian Government not to undertake action that could compromise the talks. The nationalists say the reports of terrorism are either exaggerated or else, if true, are not the work of the fellaghas but of certain French elements who are worried about their future in Tunisia.

A number of regional French administrators are particularly singled out for maintaining a climate of tension and provoking trouble while blaming the Tunisians.

The nationalists acknowledge the fellaghas have refused to lay down their arms but ascribe this to a lack of confidence in French assurances that they will be left in peace. The Resident General has said he could not pardon those responsible for murder. The fellaghas are unsure who would be singled out for charges of this kind.

The Neo-Destour party, the largest and most influential nationalist force in both the Tunisian Government and in the country, has refused to associate itself with the French appeals to the fellaghas and has thus far been unwilling to disavow them. The connection between Neo-Destour and fellaghas has never been very clear, but the French are sure Neo-Destour has some influence on the outlaws.

Neo-Destour leaders, two of

whom, Mongi Slim and Mohamed Masmoudi, are participating in the Paris negotiations, say they cannot morally separate themselves from or oppose what they consider an element, if an extreme one, of the nationalist movement.

The French are beginning to wonder whether Neo-Destour does not regard the fellaghas as

the nucleus of a future Tunisian army and are thus unwilling to see them disband.

The French have no intention of sharing military responsibility with the Tunisian state and are seeking to establish their full control over the country's military defenses in a convention that is on the conference agenda for next week.

A final preoccupation of French officials is whether Neo-Destour will be content with what it has obtained once the conventions have been agreed upon. The party has officially agreed to the terms of the negotiations, which limit Tunisians' political evolution to internal autonomy.

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DEFENDER

Sat., Oct. 9, 1954

# Foreign News

*Defender Chicago, Ill.*

In Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, this week Frederick S. Arghurst, who served with the 81st Division in Burma during World War II, was awarded the first of the Eisenhower Fellowship. Ahkhurst is assistant officer in the Gold Coast Information Services department and holds the British Empire Medal for gallantry in action during the Arakan campaigns.

In Kingston, Jamaica, police have smashed a youth 'Mau Mau' gang, after a two-hour battle. When the leader, Edward (General Elsuizio) Chain, 19, was captured, police seized revolvers, bayonets, cachetes, knives, deer horns and other weapons used in mob fighting. Besides the leader, eight members of the gang were taken into custody.

Recent visitors to Lagos, Nigeria, report that Western and gangster movies are as popular in African movie theatres as they are in the states and apparently leave their impact on native audiences. This was evidenced recently when four men—in true gangster fashion—held up a lorrie (Bus), and robbed the passengers of \$1,000. The bandits were caught and remanded to jail to await trial.

Reports from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, indicate that the usual Summer 'lull' in business did not occur this year and that several important economic gains were made in the Black Republic during July. President Paul Magloire announced that plans have been completed for financing a large-scale program of public works over a six year period. Total cost of this and other planned programs will cost between 10 and 20 million dollars.

Residents and officials of the Gold Coast have extended a welcome to two distinguished American educators—Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university (Pa.), and his brother, Dr. Max Bond, until recently president of the University of Liberia. They were guests of officials at the University College at Achimota. This is the third visit to Accra and the Gold Coast made by Dr. Bond, Lincoln U's. prexy.



## Africa's Struggle For Freedom

Dispatches from the great continent of Africa more frequently now point up Africa's mounting struggle for freedom. For instance, a recent dispatch in The New York Times began as follows: "The South African Labor party came out today for the principle of 'universal franchise for all literate inhabitants.' Thus, the Labor party, which once participated in a Cabinet as the representative of white supremacy, threw in its lot with the Negro and other colored inhabitants of the nation."

The writer of this dispatch, Albion Ross, further explains the significance of this new item in Africa's struggle for freedom in this way: "The end of South African Labor party's long pilgrimage from the status of a pure white workers' party fighting for the color bar and white supremacy to unequivocal acceptance of equality of all men and their equal right to participate in the Government of their country has split the labor movement of this country completely. On one side now are the Labor party and the Trades Union council unions that are finished with the color bar. On the other are unions, such as the white mine workers' union, one of the most powerful in the country and certain others that are under nationalist leadership. The latter are more sternly determined than ever before to enforce the color bar."

In tone and atmosphere this sounds like the developing fight over the slavery issue in the United States around the middle of the nineteenth century. There were those who took their stand on the side of freedom, while there were others "more sternly determined than ever before" to perpetuate the institution of slavery. In Africa now, as was true in America a century earlier, there is one factor, right and justice, which is on the side of freedom. In Africa there is another factor of ultimate great importance, namely, that in numbers Negroes vastly exceed the whites. With right and justice and numbers on their side, freedom is bound in time to come to the black peoples of Africa.

## Exodus of White Settlers From Central Africa Dooms Future of Federation

By LAWRENCE C. BURR  
FOR ANP

With the increasing emigration of white settlers from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Southern Rhodesia, the future of the plan to federate these British colonial areas into a related economic and political unit seems doomed. Figures released at Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, that during the last nine months 6,000 residents left this area compared to only 7,500 immigrants. Whether or not the British will proceed with their empty plan of federation remains to be seen, but observers predict that the move will be advanced probably in an altered form.

The inability of federation advocates to build up a large permanent population of whites has been the chief reason for the failure of the scheme.

Back of this failure however, lies the increasing awareness of Africans themselves of the growing danger of increased domination by colonialists. It is apparent that the success of the federation would result in the duplication of conditions under which blacks already live in South Africa. From the inception of the idea, African chiefs and head men have consistently opposed this move and have sent deputations to London to plead their cause without success.

### Indigenours Culture Essential

Underneath all that is happening in Central Africa is the rising tide of nationalism based on the ancient cultural patterns of Africans. On the opposing side is the determination of the white man and his European civilization to remain in the high altitudes of this area because they agree with him, and upon the backs of the illiterate blacks, he proposes to erect his insecure way of life.

What these colonizers have failed to realize is that if a stable community is to be built, it must be built on the culture that predominates. In this case it means that equality between the two races must be accepted as a goal.

What has happened in recent years in South East Asia is beginning to happen in various sections of Africa. Opposed people remain determined to be free. All of the fineries of civilization cannot arrest this rising tide. Negro Africa

must prevail if there is to be peace. The architects of African freedom and nationalism are either behind walls or safely cut off from their people in England.

### Population Shift Continues

It is increasingly evident that white settlers would rather live outside of the federation area in spite of mounting pleas by the prime minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and parliamentary leaders. Hundreds of Italian peasants have been brought to the area with 100 acres of land guaranteed, but African labor must not be used to cultivate their holdings. In spite of these and other inducements, people continue to abandon this ill-fated scheme. Over the last three years immigration of whites has been decreasing steadily, and emigration has been mounting.

The colony of Nyasaland is dominated so completely by Africans that except for a few hundred plantation owners, a few merchants, and government employees, the face of a white man is very seldom seen. During the first nine months of 1951, some 12,650 white settlers entered this colony compared to only 3,700 emigrants. The corresponding figures for 1952 were 10,000 and 3,800. Last year the immigration figure dropped to 7,500 while those leaving the colony jumped to 6,000.

Many of the settlers in Northern Rhodesia actually live outside the country, mainly in South Africa. This means that much of the political thinking around this project is drawn from the infamous pattern of Malan.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, an American trained African surgeon, addressing a mixed audience said, "It is easy to dwell on differences but there are more identities than differences upon which to lay emphasis and so build a nation of all races. Only cooperation of all races can bring progress, mutual understanding and peace."

## Africans Are 'Babies'

SANTA ISABEL, Spanish Guinea—The African here, in the view of the Spanish, are children who must be taught and supervised until they can show that they are capable of looking out and caring for themselves and families.

Here, as probably on no other island, the African is sheltered as a baby and has a legal status similar to that of a minor.

On the Spanish island of Fernando Po, of which Santa Isabel is the capital, the Spanish authorities have carried paternalism to its ultimate expression.

Santa Isabel, which is also the capital of Spanish Guinea, is a bit of old Spain slightly corroded round the edges by the contact of tropical Africa.

The cocoa grown on Fernando Po is second to none for quality.

Plantations are worked for the most part by imported labor recruited from Nigeria on short term contracts.

The African planters are generally descendants of immigrants from Liberia or Sierra Leone, and some of them have achieved positions of wealth and influence. But the vast majority of the Africans here are still very backward.

A "non-emancipated" African has a legal status similar to that of a minor. The parental function is performed by a board called the Patronato de Indigenas.

The Patronato was started in 1927 primarily to prevent the alienation of African lands. No "non-emancipated" African can sell or rent his land, contract a debt of more than 2,000 pesetas (\$55) or buy spirits without permission from the Patronato.

The ultimate aim of this system is to bring the African to the point where he can govern himself on the individual, family and

village level. The African ceases to come under the Patronato when he achieves full emancipation by either earning a baccalaureate degree or by satisfying the Patronato of his maturity in some other way.





FRED WILLIAMS AND HIS WIFE, MARGARET  
Masqueraded as Prince Onaga of Belgian Congo

# Congo 'Prince' unmasked as just another 'Fred'

SAN FRANCISCO (ANP)—An African "prince" who for five

years has traveled and danced with one of his "50 wives" throughout the country, last week turned out to be only an American who thought of a

novel means to get some food on his dinner table.

The "prince" who with his dances for pay at some of America's most exclusive spots and who had traveled in upper crust circles was exposed accidentally because a consul from his "native land" was surprised at not being told of the royal arrival to Frisco.

Originator of the scheme was Fred Williams of East St. Louis, Ill. He and his wife, the former Miss Margaret Cabella of Los Angeles, masqueraded throughout the country as Prince Onaga and Princess Moana of the Belgian Congo and one of his harem of 50 wives.

On Toast of Town

By speaking with a crisp British accent, the prince and princess made themselves darlings of society, appearing at swank affairs and even crashing Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town" TV show and a movie, "King Solomon's Mines."

Their masquerade was exposed because Francis Lockem, Belgian consul general of San Francisco, was amazed and surprised that his government had not informed him of the arrival of the distinguished prince of the Watusi in the Congo.

Lockem asked the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service about the prince, and Bruce Barber, an agent, asked

the royal "visitors" for their passports. Prince Onaga could not produce them and quickly admitted his true identity.

In fact, Prince Onaga has never been to Africa (he hasn't even been outside the USA). Neither has Princess Moana. The travels began five years ago, he told a press conference, when he and his wife found it difficult to get jobs as a dance team.

Studied African Customs

They adopted the stage names of Prince Onaga and Princess Moana. As more success came to them, Williams actually did a lot of research on the Congo and the Watusi.

The couple purchased authentic African clothing; he grew a six inch long mustache, and their tour was on. "I became a prince," William said, "because I think a black face should be somebody."

Holding his press conference

in a royal suit of the Terminal Hotel, he wore a long, fancy colored robe of many hues, a zebra-tail scepter, a bright medallion of the sun gleaming on his chest, and a fancy gold earring on his right ear. He also had a fancy African headdress of his own design.

Facts About

## AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

CURRENT QUOTES: P. Pin-

ney, writing in the Listener, Monrovia, Liberia, publication: "As in all primal countries the traditional society of Africa is animistic communalism; but this is ethically unrelated to the applied communism of the Soviet Union and the African has too deep a concept of God, or gods, to easily accept a godless creed. Such pockets of communism as may develop on this continent are likely to be based on advantage, rather than principle, in essence a political device to encourage the departure of reluctant foreign powers"...

Uganda, the home of the banished Kabaka, has a population of 5,500,000 Africans, 34,000 East Indians, 3,000 Europeans, 1,000 Arabs, 1,000 Goans, and a few hundred of various "racial" mixtures... Uganda has copper, columbite, tin, phosphates... agriculture is the main industry... Uganda is astride the equator and contains within its borders 80,292 square miles of land surface and 13,689 square miles of water, about the size of England and Scotland combined... cotton and coffee, African-cultivated, are the main exports... four separate African states make up the protectorate. They are Toro, Bunyoro, Ankole, and Buganda... Buganda is the largest of these states and the language spoken there is Luganda... Great Britain annexed the territory in 1894, following a series of religious wars allegedly fomented by Christian missionaries and Muslim slave traders... the first English Protestant missionaries arrived in Uganda in 1877 in response to

explorer Henry M. Stanley who "discovered" the land in 1875.

Facts About

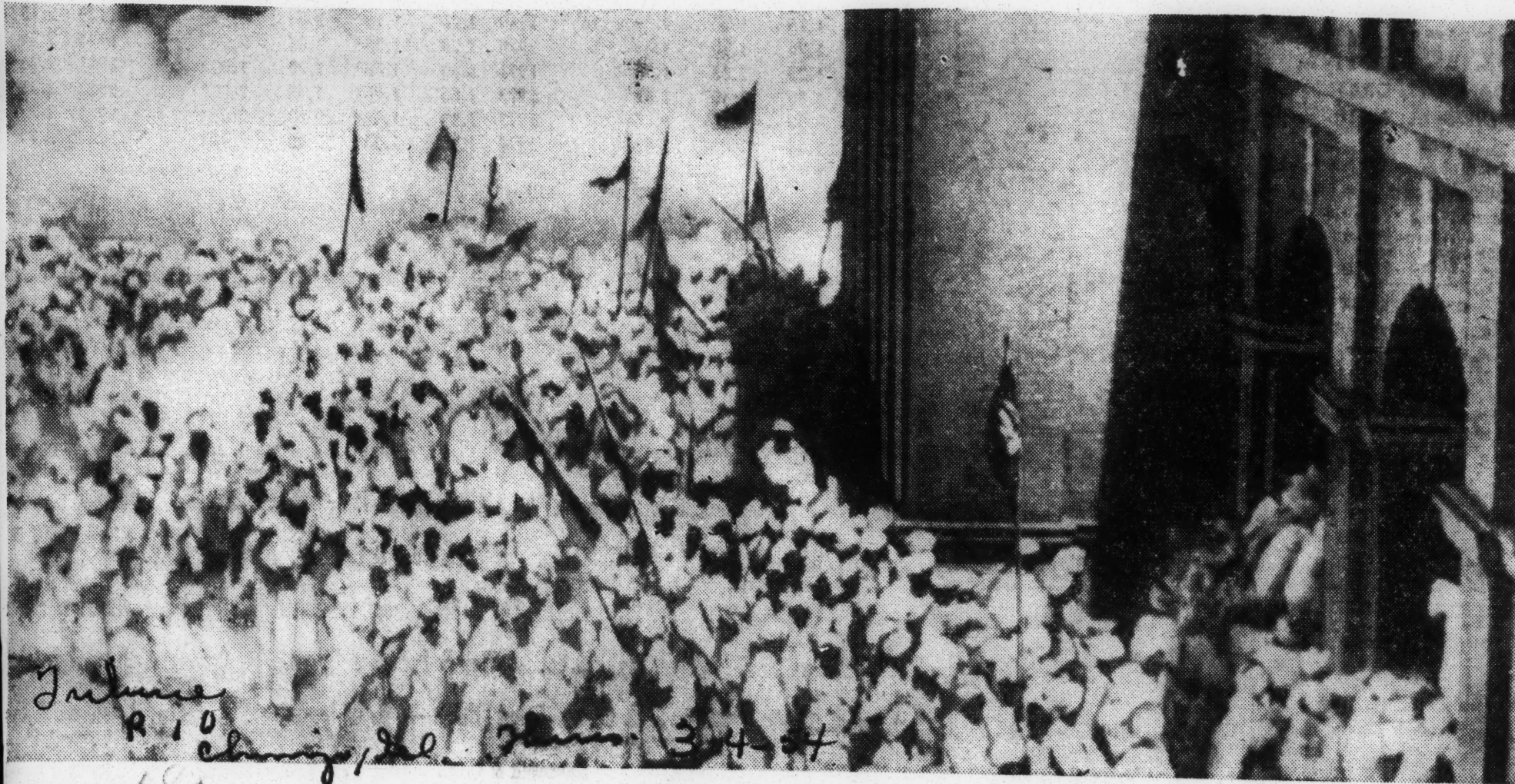
## AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

THE HOTTENTOT WAR:

Declared on May 7, 1659, and lasted for nearly twelve months in reprisal for cattle raids and other alleged "crimes"... the Hottentots had charged that they were deprived of traditional grazing lands... peace was made in April, 1660... During 1667, Muslims from India who had been driven from their homeland by the Dutch East India Company arrived in the Cape and intermarried with Hottentots and slaves, contributing to the evolution of the present-day "Coloreds" of South Africa... Another Hottentot War was fought from 1672 to 1677... the Hottentots were led by a skillful leader named Gonnema but succumbed to superior forces and were never again a military factor in South Africa... three shiploads of Huguenots, seeking to escape the persecution of Louis XIV, arrived in South Africa in 1688... the Edict of Nantes promulgated in 1685 was the blow which sent the Huguenots scurrying to South Africa in search of religious "freedom"... The Cape's settlers did not come into contact with Bantu peoples until the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries... the first of the Bantu to be met were the Amaxosa, Amapondo and Amatembu.





[AP Wirephoto: By Radio from Cairo]

**Sudanese tribesmen brandished spears as they stormed interior ministry building in Khartoum on Monday during rioting in which 34**

## Learn About Africa

Dear Sirs: Occasionally in your pages I have read highly commendable articles about Africa. An intelligent relationship between the American people and citizens of other lands can grow only as we become informed of each other's problems. The history of our relations with the peoples of Africa is one of the saddest, from the days of slavery down to the present.

In the hope of improving those relations a group of individuals met recently in the Community Church of New York to form the American Committee on Africa. This group, representing various organizations interested in Africa, includes Roger Baldwin, Harold Isaacs, George Carpenter, Rayford W. Logan, A. J. Muste, Norman Thomas, Walter Offutt, and Homer Jack. The committee is primarily educational and will serve as a clearinghouse for information on political, social, economic, and cultural developments in Africa.

The American Committee on Africa needs help and will welcome the support of your readers. *Africa Today*, our newsletter, will be sent to all who send support. The address is 28 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York 16, N. Y.

DONALD HARRINGTON, Chairman,  
American Committee on Africa  
New York

## MOZAMBIQUE BARS BIAS IN LAND USE

Portuguese Colony in Africa  
Orders Egalitarian Policy  
in Development Project

By ALBION ROSS  
Special to The New York Times.  
LOURENCO MARQUES, Mo-  
zambique, April 18—Commandant  
Gabriel Teixeira, Governor of this

persons were killed. Factions supporting President Naguib of Egypt and opposing him mustered 30,000 belligerents in a city wide outburst.

Portuguese East African colony, has pushed through a race-relations policy that, for South and East Africa, is revolutionary.

White reserves and white colonization will not be permitted, under a reversal of policy recently announced. Mozambique will have Negro reserves—90 per cent of the land now is in tribal reserve areas—and white men must settle along with the Negroes or stay away.

The issue arose in connection with the Portuguese Government's Limpopo Valley colonization plan, now starting. Portugal is overpopulated and Mozambique, which has many areas of rich soil and plenty of water, is underdeveloped, with a generally low standard of living.

The colony has a white population of about 50,000, compared with about 5,600,000 Negroes. Probably less than a quarter of the arable areas actually is used.

The Limpopo colonization plan

is based on irrigation. A large dam is being built on the Limpopo River and a new railway from the port of Lourenço Marques to the heart of the Rhodesias will open up the valley. The land is marginal and is not being used by the native, so it presumably was open for exclusive white colonization.

This was the original idea, and irrigation works were put under construction with the intention of creating a white colony in the center of southern Mozambique.

Such white reserves exist all over southern and eastern Africa. The best and largest part of the Union of South Africa is one, and Negroes may not acquire land there. Much of Southern Rhodesia is another, and the 12,000 square miles of white reserve in the Kenya highlands have been made world-famous by the Mau Mau effort to wipe it out.

The Mau Mau affair resulted in some new thoughts here, and

the conclusion reached was that the original Limpopo plan, by creating a new white colony, was a guarantee of trouble for future generations. Accordingly, the decision was reached that there were going to be white settlers but that there also was going to be Negro ones, who also would have to work the land under supervision and engage in the careful type of agriculture that will not destroy it.

The Portuguese policy of assimilation presumes that eventually Negroes in the Portuguese "overseas provinces" in Africa will become full citizens, differing from others only in skin color.

Mozambique is geographically part of an area vaguely referred to as white man's Africa. It is in this area that the system of white reserves have arisen in accord with the racial prejudices frequently characteristic of the North European peoples. The Portuguese here apparently were on the verge of stumbling into the same pattern but evidently have caught themselves in time.



# AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

**KARVING KENYA:** British aristocrats, such as Lord Delamere, were among the early British colonists in Kenya and received the best grants . . . Lord Delamere received 100,000 acres in Kikuyu country . . . Lord Francis Scott, uncle of the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Earl of Plymouth, divided 350,000 acres of land between themselves. The son of the Duke of Abercorn received 30,000 acres . . . and the East Africa Estates, chaired by Viscount Cochrane, rules over 350,000 acres . . . R. G. Lyttleton, uncle of the Viscount, holds 14,108 shares in E. A. E. . . . Viscount Cobham is a cousin of Sir Oliver Lyttleton, secretary of state for the British colonies . . . Other big landholders include: the East Africa Syndicate, 320,000 acres; the Grogan Forest Concession, 200,000 acres; the Dwa Plantations, 20,000 acres . . . Of the 5,000,000 acres taken from the Kikuyu peoples, not one penny of compensation was given . . . Other peoples hurt by the land grabs were the Masai and Kamba . . . neither of these peoples was compensated . . . The grab was "legalized" by a Lands Board setup by the Kenya Governor which registered title deeds for the settlers . . . the cost was one penny per acre! By 1914, the Lands Board had taken over 4,000,000 acres of African land . . . Since the end of World War II, 16,000 square miles, the most fertile in Kenya, have passed into the hands of 2,000 European settlers, while 5,500,000 Africans have been granted 50,000 square miles of semi-arid scrub land to eke out an existence upon . . . Under the Crown's Land Ordinance, Kenya's Governor may "extinguish African rights of ownership, to lease or sell or alienate land to non-Africans." The word "alienate," much favored, means to dispossess Africans of the land of their birth and give it to Europeans.

Facts About

# AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

**A NEWSPAPER STORY—** One of the first-called "pure" African newspapers was Inno Zabantsundu (Native Opinion) which was edited by John Tengo Jabavu . . . Jabavu, then 24 years old, opened his office in South Africa at King Williamstown in 1886 . . . He also played an important role in the inauguration of the South African "Native" College at Fort Hare . . . Born in 1859 at Healdtown, this journalistic pioneer died at Fort Hare in 1921 . . . **Unionism on the Cape: The Industrial and Commercial Workers Union** was formed in 1919 at Capetown, South Africa . . . its charter membership was composed of twenty-four members, with Clements Kadalie as secretary . . . The new union aimed at the regulating of wages and working conditions . . . at one time the ICWU had a reported 100,000 members and controlled its own newspaper, **The Workers' Herald**, which was printed in Johannesburg . . . The ICWU was affiliated with the International Trade Union Congress of Amsterdam but later lost its power and slipped into oblivion when the leaders squabbled and the organization split into three segments . . . **Royal story:** The successor to Cetewayo as King of the Zulus was King Dinuzulu . . . during a rebellion of Africans under a man named Bambata in the Union of South Africa, around the turn of the century, Dinuzulu was held suspect, arrested for high treason, found guilty and then banned for life and sent to Middleburg in the Transvaal where he died . . . Bambata was a petty leader in the Greytown district of Natal.

## AFRICANS FOUND RESHAPING LIVES

Need Guidance in Changing  
From Subsistence to Cash  
Economy, U. N. Unit Says

Special to The New York Times.

**UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 6—**Tropical Africa's population of 140,000,000 is in transition to some form of cash earning economy. Profound social changes demand skillful planning to avert food shortages or inflation.

These are among conclusions of the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs in a study prepared for the summer session of the Economic and Social Council at Geneva and released today.

The fifty-nine-page brochure is entitled "Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa." It covers conditions in the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial and West Africa, the Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Uganda. The Union of South Africa and North Africa are excluded.

At the beginning of this century money and exchange played only a scant role in the lives of the indigenous inhabitants, the authors of the study recall, but now there are few communities whose members do not earn some money, either by the sale of produce or as wages. Unless their increasing desire to acquire consumer products and other facilities of modern life is carefully channeled through the next phases of economic development, the experts declare, adverse effects can be expected.

Sufficient funds from domestic sources to assure exploitation of natural resources that would absorb large numbers of prospective workers appears unlikely, the study emphasizes, so Government initiative and outside capital will be needed.

On the other hand, the experts say, various international programs of technical assistance have much to offer in service to these regions that would be "likely to yield high returns" for comparatively small expenditures.

"In some respects development may be as much impeded by such factors as the prevalence of disease, the lack of sufficient knowledge of soil conditions and the lack of technically qualified personnel, as by the lack of capital," they state. "Thus, for example, the discovery and application of successful methods of

combating the tsetse fly and controlling trypanosomiasis would bring into the reach of cultivation and grazing, large, presently unutilized tracts of land."

The number of wage earners of tropical Africa has risen in recent years at a much higher rate than the increase in population, the report discloses. The expansion in the supply of labor has sent large numbers of workers into urban areas from their villages, embarrassing the placement offices in the cities and creating a strategic lack of available farm hands.

## MOZAMBIQUE RIFE IN FORCED LABOR

Negro in Portuguese Colony  
Must Work for Employer  
Six Months a Year

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times.

**BEIRA, Portuguese Mozambique, May 8—**Negro manpower is still the most sought-after commodity in this Zambezi country, where Livinston started his antislavery campaign in the last century.

Forced labor still exists. The Negro in Portuguese Mozambique is compelled by law to work for an employer six months a year unless he can obtain a certificate showing that he has put in the necessary quota of work on his land.

Heavy pressure is put on the district administrators who decide whether a Negro is to be shipped away to work. Plantations, both large and small, demand their labor supply as do other employers. Negroes found guilty of crimes are even shipped away to work on the hated sugar plantations of the island of San Tome, in the Gulf of Guinea, on the African west coast, which suffers from a chronic shortage of labor. Separated from family, Negroes shipped to San Tome believe they will never return.

**Government Defends Law**

The Government defends the law that compels Negroes to work six months a year instead of sitting and watching their wives till their tribal lands. This law is called an essential element in the civilizing process, giving responsibilities.

In the slave trading days, when Arab slave traders roamed this area, the sought-after-Negro manpower was known as "black ivory." To what extent the existing system of forced labor is part of the civilizing process and to

what extent a modified form of the trade in "black ivory" is an issue here.

Sebastiao Soares de Resende, Bishop of Beira, whose pastoral letters regularly call attention to evils that tend to be at least partly unnoticed under the system of complete censorship, has emphasized the evils of separating native families.

There is also foreign competition for the sought-after manpower. Legal and illegal recruiters gather together gangs of labor to work in South Africa and in the Rhodesias. By what means the labor is obtained does not seem to matter much.

**Hard Work an Asset**

One idea that has been put across by the labor recruiters is that work in the mines is what proves that a man is a man, as tribal warfare did in the old days. Women prefer a man who has been to the mines and shown that he is strong and courageous. These tropical natives, however, often come back broken in health, unfitted for life on the colder highlands.

Local administrations are also increasingly worried by the circumstances that the Negro comes back from the mining and industrial centers with ideas about race hatred, expulsion of the white or vague Communist leanings.

All the labor recruiting, with its suggestion of ancient evil practices, is in conflict with the proclaimed policy of transforming the Mozambique Negro into a peasant. The church in particular is showing increasing concern about the result of the role of so many natives here as cheap labor in Mozambique or across the frontiers. At the wages paid and with the element of compulsion, an exploitation of Negro manpower is involved that suggests that something approaching slavery still exists in these old haunts of the slave trade.



# Why Not African Coffee

## Why Can't Countries Other Than Brazil Fill Our Need For Java?

As coffee prices zoom to an unprecedented high on the American market and with Brazil experiencing a shortage in production, the world — especially the U.S. — may have to depend on Africa, particularly Ethiopia, as a more important source of coffee in the future.

On the American scene coffee is consumed by more persons than in any other country including Brazil, the biggest producer.

That was when it was still selling for a nickel a cup and less than a dollar a pound.

Now the price of a cup of coffee has risen to 10 cents at most public places and national brands of pound coffee sell for at least \$1.09. It is expected to go up another nickel next week.

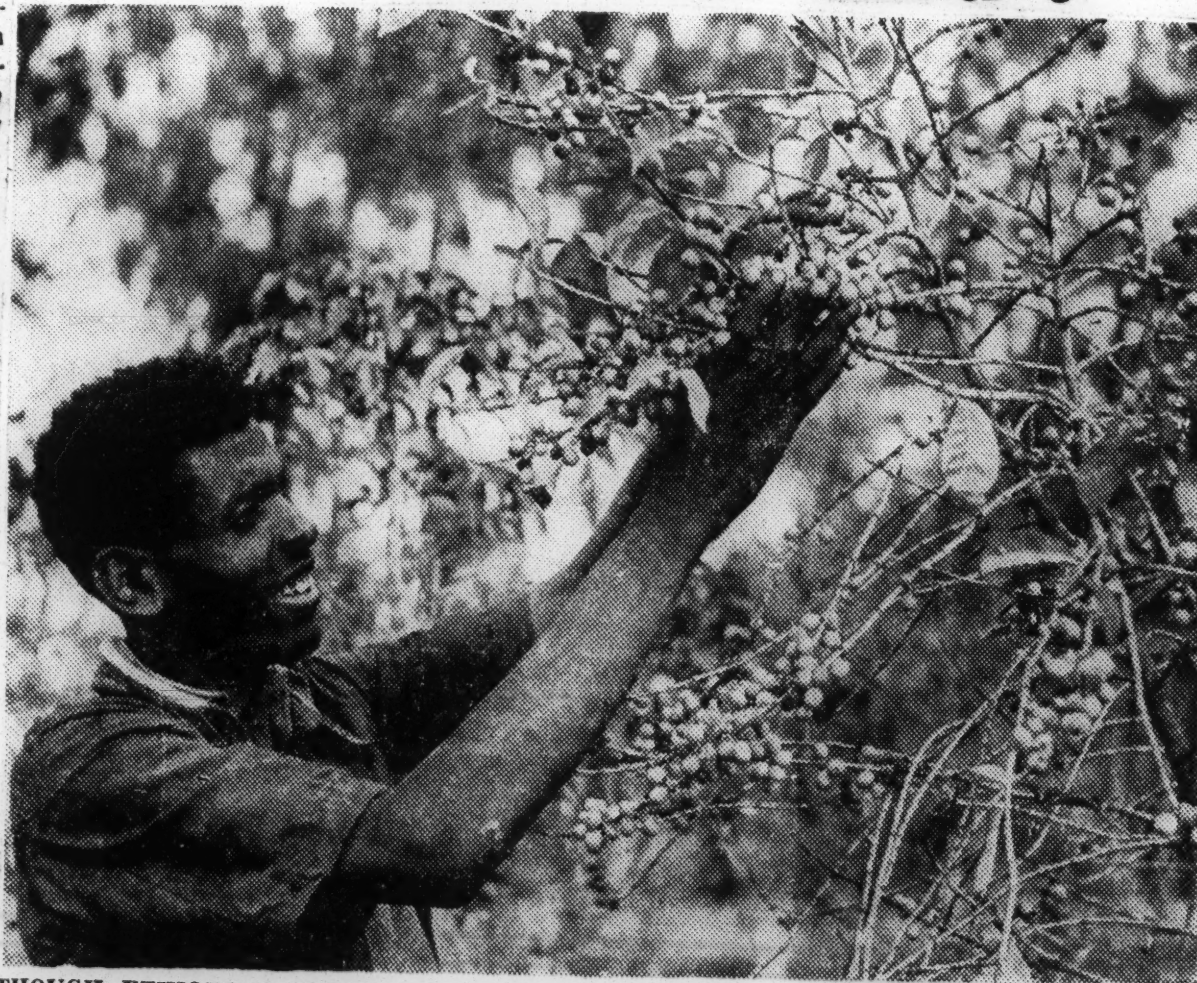
### DECREASED PRODUCTION

Coffee production last year, estimated at 2,370,000 tons, was over 50,000 tons less than produced in 1952. And of this entire world supply Brazil was estimated to have produced more than half.

Though most of the coffee came from Latin American countries last year, as in other years, a severe frost cut the Brazilian output.

Thus, with angry housewives demanding cheaper coffee, the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture organization experts and U. S. economists are looking to Africa for aid.

The harvesting of coffee, in fact, is now underway in Africa. The Ethiopian government, in cooperation with the FAO agency, has concentrated on increasing its coffee production during the last 18 months.



**THOUGH ETHIOPIAN COFFEE** ranks among the world's finest, the percentage of coffee cultivated in that country is very low—the majority growing wild in the forests. The UN Food and

Agriculture organization sent an expert to Ethiopia recently to investigate the production possibilities of both wild and cultivated coffee. In photo a young Ethiopian picks wild coffee.

### AFRICA IN PICTURE

It has taken this crisis to force Africa into the world coffee picture. And the reason the native continent has been bypassed is that coffee grown in African countries is a different species from the more familiar Arabian coffee grown in Brazil and consumed

mostly by Americans.

The African coffee, say agriculture experts, is stronger, less palatable and is used more by natives who chew on it as a stimulant (French; Uganda and Ethiopia do tobacco.)

The markets for African coffee today are largely European and African, with no surplus. Last

year Africa totalled about 33,000 tons, with supplies coming from French West Africa, the Cameroons (French; Uganda and Ethiopia.)

The current price of coffee may result in more and immediate shipping of coffee from these countries. Heading the list of African coun-



**DR. PIERRE SYLVAIN**, coffee specialist, inspects a small coffee plant growing near Ambo, in Ethiopia, at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet. The coffee plant is surrounded by sunflowers for temporary shade.

tries producing coffee is Ethiopia, which produced about 38,000 tons last year, and has three important regions where coffee is abundant.

In terms of the country's economy, coffee production takes first place in the export trade. But regarded as the natural home of coffee, Ethiopia still uses primitive methods of production, handling





**THIS IS A CUP OF COFFEE**—An American institution for which the price continues to soar.

and processing. Much of the current crop is produced from coffee forests in the wild state and cultivated areas which are almost entirely in the hands of small operators.

#### SPECIALIST WORKING

An FAO specialist has been working in the country for the past year and has recommended recommendations for better selection of cherries when harvesting and for more efficient drying and processing methods.

Other coffee producing countries which supply a large percentage of the world supply include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Madagascar, and Columbia.

Even Liberia is planning to start an export market in the valuable beans that produce the brownish nectar that Americans believe is an indispensable commodity.

#### Join Uganda Editor

**KAMPALA, UGANDA**—(ANP)—Joseph William Kiwanuka, editor of the Uganda Express, an English newspaper for Africans, has been arrested under the scope of the Protectorate's emergency regulations.

considerable alteration in production. Other experts have also made

## INTELLECTUAL FOG DIMS MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Colony Found at  
Standstill in Public Progress  
and Native Opportunity

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times  
**LOURENÇO MARQUES**, Mozambique, April 19—The racial intolerance and stormy intellectual freedom of South Africa contrast with the racial tolerance and intellectual paralysis of neighboring Portuguese East Africa.

South Africa, in the six years since, Dr. Daniel H. Malan's Nationalist Government came power, has been the scene of an intellectual renaissance in a reaction to the Government's extremist doctrines of race purity. Possibly nowhere else is the art of editorial-page dialectics more highly developed.

Articles by the thousands and books by the hundreds dealing

**UGANDA, British West Africa, is a collection point for coffee to be shipped to world markets.**

with all aspects of South African life from every viewpoint, but primarily the anti-Government viewpoint, have poured from presses at home or in Britain. They are everywhere available in South Africa.

No corner has been left unexplored in hot Parliament debates. At parties, hotel lobbies and bars, the battle of wits on exchanging opinion goes on incessantly.

#### Newspapers Join in Attack

Newspapers with the largest circulations in Africa south of the Sahara and with every modern facility for newsgathering attack the Government's stand incessantly. The Church, university professors and men of all ranks offer their opinions freely.

The African National Congress and South African Indian Congress meet and protest Government laws and policies. A Communist organization publishes a weekly newspaper filled with party propaganda and distributes it regularly in Negro or segregated areas.

Student organizations proclaim the Government's policy to be wrong. University boards in Government-supported institutions reject the policy of academic segregation.

Some of the books that have emerged from these stormy years of intellectual conflict have been international best-sellers and several personalities have become known in the Western world. In the meantime, the rapid development of South Africa's industry and commerce brought a steady increase in the number of Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled occupations.

In neighboring Mozambique

no one proclaims that the white man must maintain his supremacy. There are no "Europeans only" signs. Mozambique is Portuguese and ideas of race prejudice and superiority are anathema.

#### Dearth of Public Activity

The Government undoubtedly would not permit the publication of articles arguing for white supremacy or calculated to encourage race prejudice. However, hardly anything else concerning the affairs of Mozambique is published.

The naming of an official to a new post is hailed as a glorious event. Everyone in authority is dubbed "illustrious." Books dealing with controversial subjects do not exist in this colony. Decisions in public policy are made by the Governor General either on order from or after consultation with Lisbon. There is little debate.

Three-hundred thousand Mozambique Negroes are estimated to stream over the frontier every year to get jobs in South Africa. One-third enter legally as mine workers. The rest take their chances at cashing in on the more numerous opportunities there.

Opportunities for Negroes to do anything but sit in the bush are much rarer here. Where there is employment, wages are much lower than what can be had in South Africa.

Political wrangling, Communist talk, organized crime or union organization would not be tolerated by the police. Almost all the Negroes are still under native status and tribal control. Only 4,000 are officially "civilized" and have theoretical equality with other Portuguese.

South Africa, in the long run, with its racialism and intolerance, seems likely to make a greater contribution to the future of the African and the African Negro.





## West African Ritual Is Shown at Handicraft Exhibit



Gold Coast natives offer libations to gods

An exhibition of West African culture—sculpture, paintings and handicraft—will open Tuesday at the Carnegie Endowment International Center, United Nations Plaza at Forty-sixth Street.

The exhibition was assembled by Alex Ababio, a native of

## Exhibit On African Culture Opened At United Nations

NEW YORK — The first major African exhibition in this country to be mounted by Africans, depicting the past and present culture of West Africa with special emphasis on the Gold Coast, was opened January 5th at the new Carnegie Endowment International Center on United Nations Plaza at 46th Street in New York City.

### GOLD COAST

The exhibition, which was brought

the Gold Coast, who visited fifty-three West African tribes to gather material. Included in the display are drums, dolls, fetishes, ceremonial vessels and a staff that is a symbol of deity in the Peki State of the Gold Coast.

During January, special pro-

grams of native dances and films of West Africa will be shown at the endowment's building. The exhibition is being sponsored by the Gold Coast Students Association of the United States and Canada, with the cooperation of the Museum of Natural History.

recently assembled by Alex Ababio after an extensive trip throughout most of West Africa. Mr. Ababio, at native of the Gold Coast, ad-

ressed over 53 tribes and groups in his own and surrounding countries to gain their support and cooperation in bringing these examples of African culture to the west. "Only through an understanding of our people," Mr. Ababio told his people, "can Americans and other people of the world understand and know us."

to this country to further understanding by Americans of Gold Coast and West African culture, was

### SYMBOL OF DEITY

Among the many items of sculpture, paintings and handicraft is a "linguist staff" — a symbol of deity in the Peki State of the Gold Coast. So revered is this staff that Mr. Ababio swore an oath before the paramount chief and seven divisional chiefs of Peki that he would never return to their state with his head attached to his body unless the staff is safely returned. Besides the many items of historical importance in the growth of the Gold Coast, other items in the collection include talking drums formerly used as a means of communication and now a symbol of past culture; fertility dolls worn by expectant mothers as a sign to the gods of the sex of the child they wished to bear; fetishes, ancestral figures and Ashanti gold weights, which portray the religion and customs of the Gold Coast and West African peoples; brass ceremonial vessels used as shrines to the gods and considered to be among the best examples of brass work in West Africa; and samples of Gold Coast cloth known throughout the world for its beauty and durability.

### NATIVE DANCES

Various special programs will be held during the month of the exhibition. These programs will include native African dances performed by African students in this country, films and lectures on Africa and a panel discussion on African affairs.

The Gold Coast Art exhibition sponsored by the Gold Coast Students' Association of the United States and Canada is under the direction of Eric Adjorlolo, chairman; Albert Prempeh, secretary; and Alex Ababio, publicity director. Co-operating with this group on phases of planning and presentation is the Museum of Natural History. The exhibition's patrons are the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, Mrs.

Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Emory Ross, Dr. F. B. Owob, Mr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Isaac Essien.

## Nehru Worried Over Africa

NEW DELHI, India — (NNPA) — Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, declared Saturday, December 26, that he was "frightened at the prospect of Africa going through a welter of blood and thereby losing a generation or two of lives before it starts on its constructive and creative career."

Inaugurating the African Students' Association at the University of Delhi, Mr. Nehru pointed out that in the modern world no people could compete with the violence of the state.

### RESULTS IN AFRICA

Morally and practically, he said, only peaceful methods of struggle, such as those adopted in India, could yield results in Africa. Probably no part of the earth's surface had suffered more than Africa in the last two or three hundred years from the incursions of outsiders, Mr. Nehru said.

The colonial revolution in Africa, the Prime Minister continued, was one of the important events of the age and he had no doubt its pace and tempo would become far more rapid than many thought.

### WOULD AFFAIRS

Within a few years the countries of Africa would be playing a far more important part in their own self-development and to some extent in world affairs, he predicted.

Mr. Nehru pointed out that the burden of leadership in Africa would fall on those who were studying today in India and elsewhere and advised them to prepare for that day. While trying to understand and learn from other countries, he urged them to retain their individuality as Africans and their pride in Africa.

The Prime Minister announced that it was proposed to start an Institute of African Studies in collaboration with the University of Delhi, the Ministry of External Affairs and the Education Ministry.

L. M. Kakungulu, president of the association, thanked the Government of India for extending to

Africa its cultural scholarship scheme which had enabled African students to go to India to pursue higher education.



# AFRICA DEFENSE CONFERENCE SET

*James - League*  
Britain, France Plan West

Coast Parley  
*New Orleans - La.*  
By SEYMOUR TOPPING

LONDON, Jan. 30 (P)—Britain and France have agreed secretly to sponsor a Western military conference to organize the defenses of strategic West Africa, British informants said Saturday. The two countries have decided tentatively through diplomatic channels to hold the high level talks next March in Dakar, the big French seaport and key US wartime base on the western bulge of Africa.

Invitations reportedly have gone out to the two other major Western colonial powers in the region—Belgium and Portugal—and to the South African government.

The United States, which has a string of air bases in French Morocco, is expected to be represented by at least an observer, as are some African nations.

A foreign office spokesman confirmed that Britain and France have jointly proposed defense talks in Dakar, but he said arrangements were not complete.

The conference apparently will be aimed at plugging one of the few remaining gaps in the global defense network being forged by the West to block possible aggression.

Dakar and other West African ports, which dominate the route between Western Europe and South America, played a vital role in World War II. They were used extensively as antisubmarine bases and as trans-shipment points for US supplies destined for Britain and the Middle East. Dakar is the region's main communications hub.

Belgian representatives will participate in the conference to co-ordinate the defense of the Belgian Congo—a chief Western source of supply for strategic raw materials like uranium, tin, cobalt and copper.

The Dakar conference will supplement the work done two years ago at the East African defense talks in Nairobi, Kenya. Military

experts from Britain, France, South Africa, Belgium, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and Ethiopia at the time mapped out a transport and communications network for use in case of war.

## College Offers Courses On Africa

CHICAGO (ANP) — A series of classes on Africa began at Roosevelt college here Tuesday, Feb. 9. The course basically is a study of the relationships which have developed among white men, Africans, people of mixed colored background, and Asiatics in the colonial areas of Central and Southern Africa.

Among the subjects to be covered will be Labor Migration in Southern Africa, The New Federation of British Central Africa, The UN, Trusteeship of Tanganyika, The Paternalistic Pattern of the Belgian Congo, The Background of Mau Mau, Local Administration of Africans in Southern Africa, Capital Formation in This Underdeveloped Area, South African Apartheid, The New African Unions, and Disease as a Factor in Africa Civilization.

Some of the best known authorities on Africa will teach courses. Included among them are Professors Lorenzo Turner, St. Clair Drake, Robert Roberts, and Frank Untermyer, all of the faculty of Roosevelt college.

Many will recall Prof. Drake as the co-author of "Black Metropolis," a sociological study of Negro Chicago. He currently is on leave from Roosevelt to teach courses on Africa at Boston university, but is expected to return to teach some of the courses on Africa.

Founded on democratic principles in 1945, Roosevelt today is in the midst of a fund-raising drive to help defray some of the cost of operating the school. The drive will culminate in a "Salute to Roosevelt College Dinner" to be held Feb. 26, with Adlai Stevenson, candidate in 1952 for the presidency of the U. S. A. and former Illinois governor, as principal speaker.

Roosevelt has an interracial faculty and is a unique experiment in interracial fairplay.

## Dr. Albert Schweitzer critical of Africans

LONDON (ANP) — Those who have painted Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the great organist, physician and composer as a saint are far from the truth, according to a recent interviewer from a London paper.

Schweitzer is quoted as saying: "You ask if the natives can ever develop responsibility without white men. The answer is they cannot. How can they have self government without resources without a spirit? Democracy is meaningless to children like those."

## West African Exhibit in N. Y.

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR...

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A major African exhibition, mounted by Africans, depicting the past and present culture of West Africa with special emphasis on the Gold Coast, was opened this week at the new Carnegie Endowment International Center on United Nations Plaza in this city.

The exhibition, which was brought to this country to further understanding by Americans of Gold Coast and West African culture, was assembled by Alex Ababio after an extensive trip throughout most of West Africa. A native of the Gold Coast, Ababio addressed over 53 tribes and groups in his own and surrounding countries to gain their support and cooperation in bringing these examples of African culture to the west.

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tary, and Alex Ababio, publicity director.

Cooperating with this group on phases of planning and presentation is the Museum of Natural History.

The exhibition patrons are Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Emory Ross, Dr. F. B. Owuoh, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and Isaac Essien.

## Native Chiefs in Africa Add To French Government Woes

By the Associated Press  
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Native chiefs in Africa trouble the French almost as much as their changing chiefs of government at home.

United Nations trusteeship council petitions detail some of the difficulties the French have in their African Cameroons trust territory.

Because the Cameroonians are among the U. N.'s 20 million trusteeshipwards, they can bring to the top international organization complaints that are handled in minor courts in many other countries.

Bob Dang Benoit was one complainant. He lives in Doune, in the Haut-Nyong region. Because he and his brothers were minors when his father died, he claims other chiefs took over both the job and the Amagou house.

The latest alleged usurper, Kamanda, recently died, and Bob Dang wants the job, as well as the house. Bob Dang says Kamanda stripped the house and he wants damages.

To the trusteeship council, now in recess until next spring, the French administering authority reported Bob Dang was not really in line of succession as chief. As to the house, the French answer indicated the Cameroonians are a thorough people. They said Kamanda vacated it, but "is said to have removed the roof slats, the rafters and the bricks of the veranda. . . . Since then the house has remained abandoned."

What looked like topsy turvy action was contained in a petition from Mbida Joseph Assena, who claims that he ought to be "king" of the Mbidambani Tribe but that another usurped the place, leaving him to be only a village chief.

Mbida Joseph alleged that he sued the usurper "but this only resulted in the imprisonment of the petitioner" — Mbida Joseph

himself. The French answer: The complainant was really sent to prison for three years on conviction of embezzling tax money.

Other petitions revealed that chiefs wanted salaries to collect taxes, in addition to working on a commission basis.

They now get 10 per cent of the tax if they can get the villagers to pay up within three months, only 6 per cent if it takes six months.

To one chief who said it was "extremely difficult to make ends meet" the French replied tartly: "The duties of village chiefs are not such as to prevent them from following other and remunerative occupations."

## — Facts About —

## AFRICA

By HAROLD E. KEITH

## CRIME in South Africa—

During 1952, 22.38 per cent of the crimes committed in the Union of South Africa went unsolved. . . . there were ninety-nine prosecutions for crime per 1,000 population and a total of 2,780 persons died through criminal acts of violence . . . this death toll included 280 Europeans, 2,204 Africans, forty-seven Asians, and 249 coloureds . . . of this harvest of death, 1,017 were murders, 1,176 culpable homicide, fifty-four infanticide, seventy-five "faction fighting," fifty assault, twenty public violence, and eight-eight other criminal causes . . . Also listed were 682 other attempted murders, 2,342 prosecutions for rape and 722 convictions . . . of the 114,971 assault cases reported, 4,865 European men were involved as com-

pared to 265 European women, 55,518 non-European men and 7,214 non-European women . . . and with all of this more policemen left the force than joined it! A speech delivered by Sir Oliver Lyttle at the Dinner Club of the European Settlers in Kenya, or Prime Minister; the Omu-Uganda and Tanganyika is credited with leading to the depositing of the Kabaka of Uganda . . . Sir Lyttleton is the



18a 1954

ARABIA

## Up From Slavery

A Negro, who was born a slave, has been appointed finance minister of Saudi Arabia. His duties will include handling the vast revenues derived by his country from oil.

Ex-slaves have been known to rise to still higher posts in Mohammedan lands. Egypt was for centuries ruled by the Mamelukes, warriors recruited from slaves converted to the Moslem faith. The Mamelukes were mostly of Turkish or Circassian blood.

During the Mameluke period "the sultans were drawn from the enfranchised slaves who constituted the court and officered the army."

One of the most celebrated medical figures, Sultan Bibars of Egypt, was an ex-slave. He figured in the defeat and capture of Louis IX, the French king who became a saint and drove the Crusaders from most of the territory they still held in Palestine.

The Moslem religion inculcates equality among all believers without regard to race. This doctrine has been given such practical application that it has figured prominently in Mohammedan gains in Africa.

The followers of the Prophet Mohammed first established themselves on the Mediterranean coast of Africa by force of arms. They drove south across the Sahara into Negro Africa, spreading their faith at first by a combination of force and persuasion.



\$22,000 a Year

# Kabaka's Return Okayed

*Courier P.T.  
Pittsburgh Pa.  
Sat. 11-27-54*

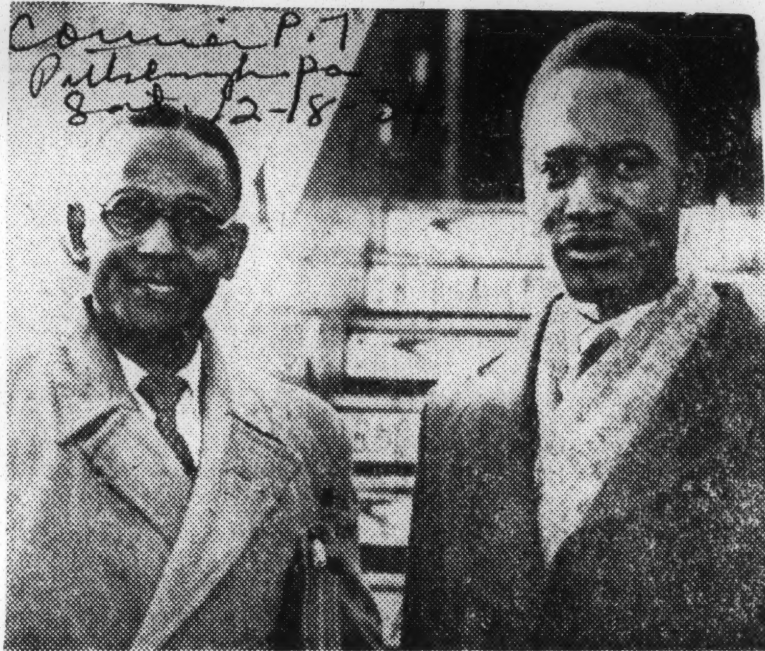
LONDON (INS)—The British Colonial Office announced last week it has authorized the return of King Mutesa II of Buganda if the local assembly agrees and Mutesa pledges to abide by the constitution.

The 30-year-old Kabaka, or King, was ordered into London exile a year ago from Buganda, main province of Uganda in East Africa, for demanding independence and opposing British plans for a federation of East African territories.

From the time he left until present, his homeland has seethed with unrest over his disposal and the country was thrown into an uproar recently when a judge ruled the Kabaka had been deposed illegally by the British.

During his exile, Mutesa has been living in London on an annual allowance of \$2,400 paid by the British Government.

Meanwhile in Uganda, a recent special meeting of the assembly broke up in an uproar before it could hear full terms of the government's conditional decision to permit the return of Mutesa. Thousands of shouting Bugandese would not let Governor Andrew Chohen finish his speech, so he gave up trying.



**Backing the Kabaka**—E. M. K. Mulira (left) and A. K. Kironde, delegates from the Constitutional Committee of Buganda, are pictured as they arrived at the London Airport, en route to protest against the British Government's refusal to allow the Kabaka (King of Buganda) to return to his people for a nine-month period.—European Photo.



# Wife of Ousted King Mutesa Appeals To UN, Queen Elizabeth

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Although there has been no official confirmation here at the United Nations, Nabagereka, the wife of Mutesa II, deposed king of Buganda, has appealed to the UN for assistance in the ticklish question of a possible federation of Uganda and Kenya. The information first appeared in an African newspaper in Buganda, Uganda Empya (New Uganda).

The following is the text of the telegram sent to Queen Elizabeth on board of the Gothic:

"I, Nabagereka, and subscribing signatories, loyally and humbly implore your Majesty's intervention in the matter of banishment of my husband, the Kabaka of Buganda. Our country is grief-stricken and it is our profound conviction that the continued exile of the Kabaka will not only imperil your Majesty's interests in the Protectorate as a whole but bring further misery on the Buganda people."

The loyal wife of the deposed young monarch also forwarded similar messages to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Mrs. Pandit, president of the U. N. General Assembly, as well as to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. The telegrams were signed "on behalf of the women of Buganda."

The current political difficulties in Uganda, whose minerals include now the precious uranium, the raw material of atomic energy, recall that Africans are on the directorate of the Uganda Development corporation and that African local governments hold actual shares in the corporation's subsidiary projects and in the large agricultural developments of Busoga and Bunyoro.

There are also divergent views on the political future for Uganda. Some Africans reportedly favor more "home rule" for each tribe now considered a political entity.

## British Ban Mourners For Kabaka

LONDON—The Buganda delegation here said last Friday that the reported decision of Sir Andrew Cohen, governor of Uganda, to veto Native Council, which called for the closing of offices and shops on the two days of mourning for the banished Kabaka (African King) was to be deplored.

The delegation's statement said: "Surely a people can, through legitimate parliamentary institutions, decide when and in what manner they can mourn a national disaster without outside interference. What justification can there be for anybody to intervene in so sacred a question as national days of mourning?"



**ROYALTY REUNITED**—The Nabagereka of Buganda, wife of the deposed Kabaka, recently arrived in London after an air-trip from her country. It was the couple's first meeting since the Kabaka was dethroned by Britain last November. Her visit was on "private domestic affairs." Photo shows the Nabagereka leaving a private residence in London. (Newspress Photo)

## Buganda's Deposed King May Return to Throne



Associated Press

**Mutesa II**  
Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16—Britain gracefully backed down today on an action firmly described as "final" a year ago, and allowed an African people to call back their deposed King, if they accept a new constitutional status for him. The Colonial Office a year ago exiled the Kabaka or tribal King of Buganda, a province in the Protectorate of Uganda, for failing to cooperate in the affairs of Uganda as a whole. He has been living in London ever since. But the agitation among his people, the Baganda, has been so heartfelt that the British Government has relented.

The conditions on which the kabaka, who will be 30 on Friday, now can return are that he and his people accept fact that they are to remain part of the Uganda protectorate, and that kabaka become a constitutional monarch, with real rule of province entrusted to ministers.



# Say British Willing To Restore Buganda King

*Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 3*

LONDON — The British government has announced it is willing to restore exiled Mutesa II as King of Buganda, British protected kingdom in Uganda, central Africa—in condition.

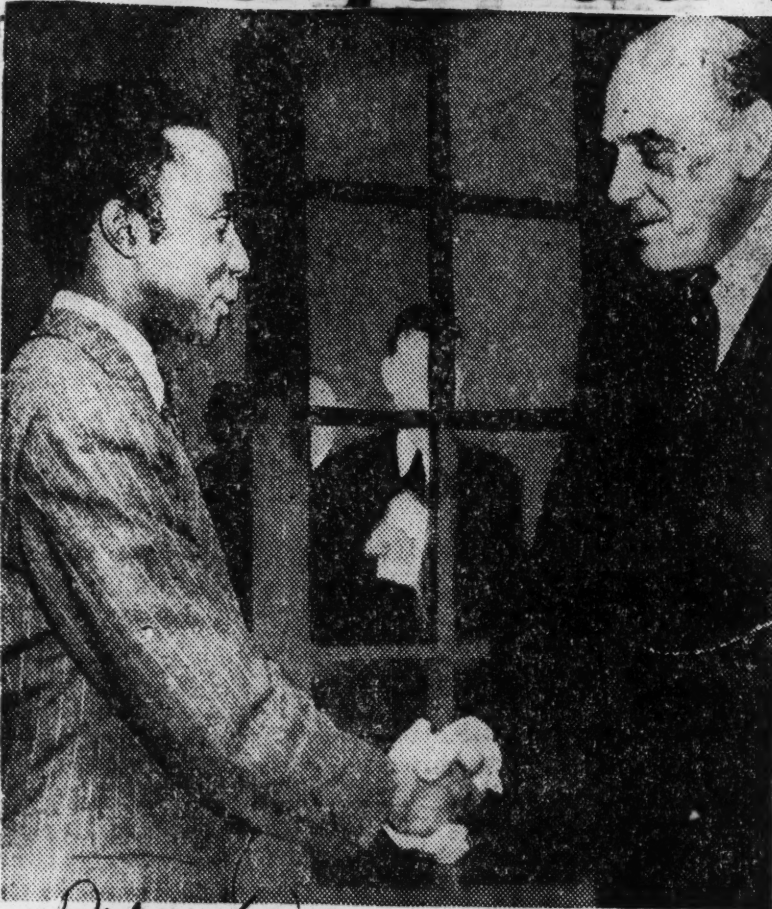
The young monarch was deposed last year on charges of failure to cooperate with colonial authorities and move into exile in London.

A white paper, presented to the house of commons by Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd, declared that the Buganda tribe's assembly, which rules for more than 5.2 million persons, must decide whether a new ruler should be chosen or whether Mutesa should be allowed to return.

In addition, the government asks that the tribal assembly and Britain reach new constitutional agreements to insure the Babaka is a constitutional ruler; and that whoever is chosen must enter a solemn engagement to rule constitutionally before Britain recognizes him.

Mutesa has been living in London on an annual allowance of \$22,400 paid by the British government, during his exile.

Meanwhile, in Uganda, thousands of shouting tribesmen broke up a special meeting of the tribal assembly and refused to hear full terms of the British government's conditional decision to permit the return of Mutesa II. The meeting was called by governor Andrew Cohen.



*Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 3*

THE KABAKA of Buganda was greeted by British Colonial Secretary Sir Oliver Lyttelton when he arrived in exile in London in December, 1953. He was deposed by Britain as

tribal ruler when he revolted against British rule in Uganda. The Kabaka, whose tribal name is Mutesa, II, may regain rule of his tribe if he vows to follow British law.

## Buganda king may return to throne

*Apr. American P. 3*

LONDON — (ANP) — Exiled Mutesa II, Kabaka (King) of Buganda, British "protectorate" kingdom in Uganda, Central Africa, may return home soon. He was exiled last year when the British withdrew recognition from him after they charged he failed to "cooperate" with local authorities. From the time he left until the present, his homeland has seen unrest over his disposal (assembly), which rules for more than 5,200,000 persons, to decide an uproar recently when a judge ruled the Kabaka had been deposed illegally by the British. The ruling was not as favorable as it sounded at first. In an elaborate legal decision, the judge ruled that the British had the right to remove the chief, but that they had removed him under the wrong clause. In the paper presented to the House of Commons by colonial secretary Alan Lennox Boyd, the government announced it wants the Buganda tribe's lukiko (assembly), which rules for more than 5,200,000 persons, to decide whether a new ruler should be

chosen or whether Mutesa should be allowed to return. Other conditions listed were that before the choice is made, the lukiko and Britain must reach new constitutional agreements to insure the Kabaka is a constitutional ruler, and whoever is chosen must enter a solemn engagement to rule constitutionally before Britain recognizes him.

During his exile Mutesa has been living in London on an annual allowance of \$22,400 paid by the British government.

Meanwhile in Uganda, a special meeting of the tribal assembly broke up in an uproar before it could hear full terms of the government's conditional decision to permit the return of Mutesa.

Thousands of shouting tribesmen, angered that their ruler should be used as "bait," would not let Gov. Andrew Cohen finish his speech, so he gave up trying.

## British Relent, to Send Kabaka Back to Throne

*Herald Tribune New York, N.Y.*

By Joseph Newman

From the Herald Tribune Bureau  
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LONDON, Nov. 16.—The British government reversed its position today on the exiled Kabaka (King) of Buganda, announcing a face-saving formula whereby he will be able to return as ruler of the principal province of the British East African protectorate of Uganda. The Kabaka, Mutesa II, was deposed by the British a year ago.

Cheers greeted Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd's announcement of the decision in the House of Commons.

However, at Kampala, the Buganda capital, stones were showered on Sir Andrew Cohen, British Governor of Uganda, when he made a simultaneous announcement. A crowd of 7,000 natives objected to the conditions which the British government was making for the return of their ruler. They shouted that the Kabaka, who has been living in exile in London, should

demands that Buganda, the most populous and prosperous of Uganda's four provinces, should be permitted to secede and become independent.

### Balked at Federation

Notwithstanding denials that an East African federation project—which Buganda feared would set back native aspirations still farther—was projected, the Great Lukiko and the Kabaka refused to co-operate with the British governor.

Consequently the thirty-year-old Kabaka was ousted and exiled to Britain with an annual allowance of £8,000 (\$22,400).

Lord Candos announced at the time that this decision was final and irrevocable. He was elevated to the peerage after his recent resignation. This made it easier for the British government to reverse its policy.

### Status Quo Ante

In the past, the Kabaka was allowed to rule on the condition that he "co-operate loyally" with the British government. Though the present terms may not be popular in Buganda, they can be expected to be accepted, since they are fundamentally the same as those prevailing before and they enable the Kabaka to return to the throne.

not be held here as "bait" for acceptance of Great Britain's terms.

*Wed. 11-17-54*

Constitution Change

The terms are that the native legislature of Buganda, the Great Lukiko, should accept certain constitutional changes. These would have the effect of making all future Kabakas constitutional rulers who would have to accept decisions of the British government as transmitted through its governor.

This is not fundamentally different from past practice, but until now there had been some confusion as to the Kabaka's exact responsibilities. A crisis arose last year when the thirty-year-old Kabaka refused to accept directives from the British governor on the ground that they ran counter to the wishes of the Great Lukiko.

The trouble sprang originally from a statement by former Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton, now Viscount Chandos, who suggested that Uganda might be incorporated in an East African federation. This led to

The reversal of Britain's position is the result of the fact that the natives remained steadfastly loyal to Mutesa and refused to accept another ruler, as repeatedly proposed by Britain.

Mutesa issued a statement here tonight, saying he was "very proud of the wonderful devotion displayed by my people." He paid tribute to his wife, who remained in Buganda, as "a focal point for all the support I have received from my people."



Associated Press  
King Mutesa II of Buganda.



# British Tell Why King Mutesa Was 'Bounced' Off Throne Of Buganda

By STAFFORD E. D. BARRIE  
(Chicago Director, British Information Services)

Your editorial of Saturday, Dec. 19 makes out that the issue between ourselves and the Kabaka of Buganda is whether the Protectorate of Uganda, lying astride the Equator, should be granted self-government or not.

But in Uganda this is not an issue. There, as in many other territories in the colonial empire we have taken many steps to promote self government.

The territory, Buganda, of which the Kabaka is the ruler is one of the four provinces of the Uganda Protectorate, inhabited by about one and a quarter million out of five million of the total African population of the Protectorate, and stretching over 17,000 square miles out of the 80,000 in all Uganda.

What the Kabaka wanted was, by demanding a time to be fixed for the independence of Buganda within the Commonwealth, to dissect the Protectorate and cut out of it its most important province.

If the Protectorate were thus far from assisting in the move towards self-government, the whole economy of the country and its financial stability would be gravely endangered and each of the parts of the country would be too weak economically, financially and generally to provide a basis for the development of the institutions of a self-governing state.

To give you some instances, the political and the commercial capitals of the whole of Uganda are in Buganda and all of the chief services of the Protectorate are there. The Owen Falls power sta-

tion and one end of the dam are in Buganda, but the other end is in the Eastern Provinces.

Dismemberment would be ridiculous, but in trying to avoid it the British Government found itself in opposition to the Kabaka, and it was because of his stubborn refusal to move from his position and of his stated intention of publicly opposing the British Government on this subject that it found itself forced to withdraw recognition from him.

It is true that on Dec. 17 the Kabaka himself stated that if he were allowed to return to Bugan-

da he would be prepared to give assurances regarding his future and cooperation with the British.

It is, however, also true that as recently as last March, at the time when important reforms increased the political responsibilities of the Buganda peoples, the Kabaka had joined in a declaration with the Governor that Buganda would go forward as an integral part of the Protectorate and that he would continue to cooperate with the Government (as he is bound to do under the 1900 Agreement).

His latest action repudiated this promise. He had ample opportunity during the course of no less than six long interviews with the Governor between the middle of October and the 30th of November to change his mind about not cooperating, but he did not do so.

It is now too late. The British Government does not feel that it can count upon the Kabaka's loyal cooperation in future and has decided that he cannot be allowed to return.

The British White Paper issued last month dealing with Uganda and the deposition and deportation of its Kabaka, shows clearly that the Governor, Sir Andrew

Cohen, had no choice but to act as he did, promptly and firmly.

For to leave King Mutesa II in power after he had announced his opposition to British policy and his determination to withdraw Buganda from the Protectorate would be to wreck the whole structure of Uganda.

It would destroy all that the fifty years of peaceful development of the country.

Buganda could no more be permitted to secede from the rest of Uganda than Saskatchewan could withdraw from Canada on request, or the Midlands could announce their desire to be independent from England.

Since 1900, Buganda has been an integral part of the Protectorate of Uganda. It is the richest and largest of the four provinces, and is centrally located. The seat of government is in Buganda,

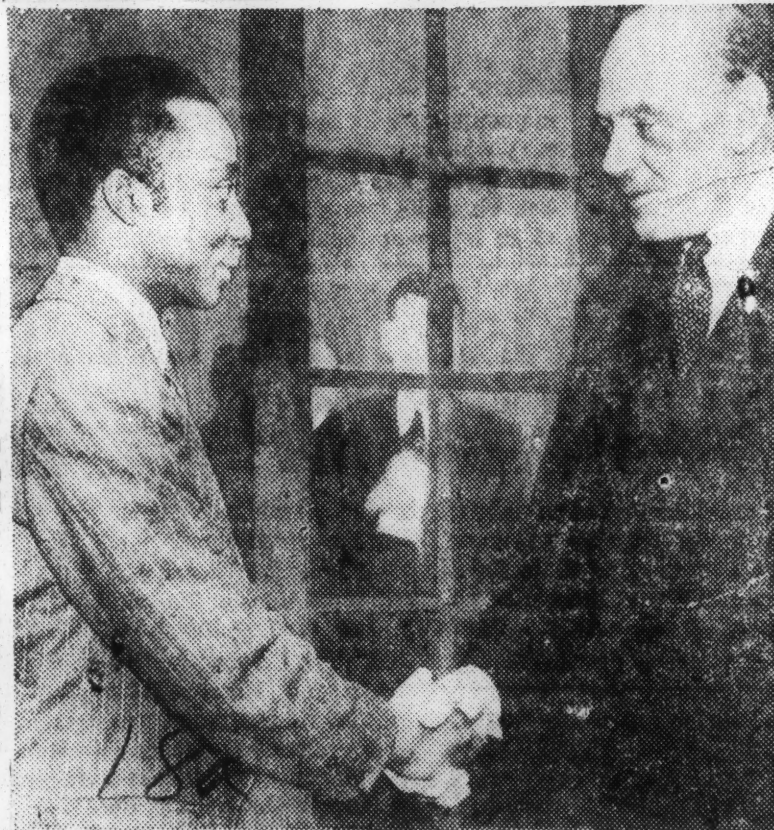
## Angry Buganda Will Not Welcome Queen Elizabeth

KAMPALA, Uganda. — (ANP) — Queen Elizabeth's scheduled visit here will be cancelled if the advice of a high police official and the feelings of the Buganda people are followed.

The police official said the queen probably would be exposed to hostile demonstrations on the part of the natives here who are angry over Britain's ouster and banishment of their king, Mutesa II.

Expressing the sentiment of the natives, the Buganda assembly last week passed a resolution declaring it would be difficult for Buganda province to welcome Queen Elizabeth "in a suitable manner."

The queen and her husband, the



MUTESA, KABAKA of Buganda, center of international controversy, being welcomed to England by British colonial secretary after being deposed and banished from his African kingdom.

Duke of Edinburgh, are scheduled to pay a two-day visit to this province of Uganda and British protectorate April 28. Uganda is the only African territory on the itinerary of the queen's Commonwealth tour.

Britain ousted and banned King Mutesa II some five weeks ago when he became too insistent from the British point of view for the setting of a definite date for the independence of Buganda. He now is living in London.

The ouster of Mutesa touched off a wave of criticism of the colonial policies of Oliver Lyttelton, colonial secretary. The secretary answered charges leveled at him on the floor of the house of commons. As a result, he won a vote of confidence.

However, despite the confidence vote, many people in Britain still



## Quandary In Buganda

# Chiefs Ask How They Can Welcome Queen When Their King Is Banished

KAMPALA, Buganda — Native Council decided Tuesday to send Sir Andrew Cohen, governor of Uganda, a "humble request" pointing out the difficulty of welcoming Queen Elizabeth suitable in April so long as the Kabaka (native king) is banished from the country.

It also approved a resolution declaring that Mr. Mugwanya, Chief Justice, and Mr. Multra, members of the delegation to Great Britain, protesting the banishment of the kabaka, should return as soon as possible and continue to press for the deposed Kabaka's return.

These actions were taken after the council heard a report from Mr. Mugwanya and Mr. Multra. They returned December 31.

The council also proposed two days of lamentation throughout Buganda on February 8 and 9 with shops closed. The council will recommend that places of entertainment be not patronized until the Kabaka's return.

The Council Hall was crowded. The meeting was frequently interrupted by clapping, cheering and booing. An interpreter working with reporters was threatened by the crowd.

Before giving an account of the delegation's work in London, Mr. Mugwanya delivered a personal message from the Kabaka. "He asked me to greet every Buganda," said Mr. Mugwanya. "He enjoys good health and is standing up to difficulties in manly fashion."

Describing the delegates' meeting with Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, on December 14, Mr. Mugwanya said it was most friendly and gave great hopes. He said the delegation later met Mr. Lyttelton again and the Colonial Secretary said he had decided not to allow the Kabaka to return.

"The Colonial Secretary was much moved, even trembling when speaking," Mr. Mugwanya said. He added that some delegates had refused to shake hands with him.

Mr. Mugwanya said the dele-

gation wanted to see Sir Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister.

Mr. Multra read the headlines of the statement the delegation made to the Colonial Secretary. It described the Kabaka's arrest and said he was treated like a savage.

It added that the people feared federation and industrialization, which might bring a vast number of white settlers to Uganda. Mr. Lyttelton's statement on federation last June caused the trouble.

The statement denied the British White Paper assertion that federation played no part in the final stages of events leading to the Kabaka's banishment.

## Deny peace reigns in kingless Buganda

KAMPALA, Buganda — Although local colonial authorities state in their official dispatches and records that things in Kingless Buganda are "quiet, peaceful and normal," this is not the true state of affairs.

Dethronement and banishment of a popular African king is a serious, unpardonable and far-reaching matter for an African tribe, especially an intelligent and enlightened tribe like the Buganda.

Deep down in the minds of Africans here there exist bitterness and pent-up resentment and a spirit of vengeance over the arbitrary banishment of young Kabaka (King) Mutesa II.

Queen Fears Trouble  
Alone in her palace, the Nabagereka (queen) of Buganda has warned that continued banishment of King Mutesa will "bring untold further misery to the people of Buganda."

tain that in the deep recesses of her African mind the queen foresees other than (mental) misery for her people.

She realizes fully that she has the moral support not only of her own people, but also the full sympathy and support of millions of Africans throughout this vast continent who are in militant nationalistic ferment.

**Dangerous - Faux Pas**  
She knows, too, that she has in England thousands of wise and far-sighted friends who consider the banishment of her king as a dangerous colonial faux-pas.

Welled up mental misery can become highly explosive in times like these and a white paper from London cannot assuage African grievances or replace a beloved King.

London's previous assurances that the matter of including Uganda and Buganda in a vast East African federation has been dropped has gained little confidence among Uganda Africans.

This assurance from London that "Her Majesty's Government fully recognizes that public opin-

ion in Uganda is opposed in including Buganda in any such Federation" is looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

**Public Opinion Ignored**  
Public opinion in the neighboring Rhodesias and Nyasaland also was overwhelmingly opposed to the Central African federation. Yet this public opinion was rashly ignored and Central African federation is now an accomplished fact.

Rich Buganda, which is Uganda's central province, proudly realizes that it is an African state long accustomed to self-government under its own king and Great Lukiko (Ministerial Council).

The Baganda people want their country to remain so.

They want the reins of interference from the British colonial office not tightened on the basis of an out-of-date Victorian agreement of more than half a century ago, but relaxed to conform more with the march of history and the age of declining colonialism.

## Wife Of Ousted King Appeals To U.N For Help

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Although there has been no official confirmation here at the United Nations, Nabagereka, the wife of Mutesa II, deposed king of Buganda, has appealed to the UN for assistance in the ticklish question of a possible federation of Uganda and Kenya. The information first appeared in an African newspaper in Buganda, Uganda Empya (New Uganda).

The following is the text of the telegram sent to Queen Elizabeth on board of the Gothic:

"I, Nabagereka, and subscribing signatories, loyally and humbly implore your Majesty's intervention in the matter of banishment

of my husband, the Kabaka of Buganda. Our country is grief-stricken and it is our profound conviction that the continued exile of the Kabaka will not only imperil your Majesty's interest in the Protectorate as a whole but bring further misery on the Buganda people."

The loyal wife of the deposed young monarch also forwarded similar messages to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Mrs. Pandit, president of the UN General Assembly, as well as to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. The telegrams were signed "on behalf of the

women of Buganda."

The current political difficulties in Uganda, whose minerals include now the precious uranium, the raw material of atomic energy, recall that Africans are on the directorate of the Uganda Development Corporation and that African local government holds actual shares in the corporation's subsidiary projects and in the large agricultural developments of Busoga and Bunyoro.

There are also divergent views on the political future for Uganda. Some Africans reportedly favor more "home rule" for each tribe now considered a political entity. More progressive Africans like the young Cambridge-trained Mutesa II, favor separation and self-government for the people of Buganda.

Also, the growing political organization, the Uganda National Congress, aims specifically at self-government and the unity of all Uganda. Political observers indicate that it would be foolish to consider the Congress as being primarily a Buganda organization for its influence has already spread beyond the confines of Buganda.

Members of the colonial government have attempted to place the blame for growing alertness among other people in Uganda on the work of the "agents" of the Congress. But all readily admit that it will be the Congress which, if possible, can create a national

Uganda spirit based on common objectives.  
The curious twist in Uganda affairs is that European businessmen are beginning to feel that African political progress for the East African country is being "rushed."



18a 1954

# ETHIOPIA

## Ethiopian Bishop On State Department Tour Of U.S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Bishop Meliktu Wolde Mariam Theofilos, Bishop of Harrar, Ethiopia, who attended the World Council of Churches in Evanston, Ill., left Washington Tuesday on a tour of the United States.

He will tour the country as a participant in the foreign leaders program of the State Department. His itinerary was arranged by the Committee on the Leaders Program of the American Council of Education.

The Bishop will be accompanied by Woodbushet Marsie Hassen, second secretary of the Ethiopian Embassy here, and will have available films of Ethiopia for showing on request.

After visiting the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia, Saturday through Monday, the Bishop left Washington Tuesday for St. Louis where he was scheduled to remain through Friday.

At St. Louis he was scheduled to visit Concordia Theological Seminary, Eden Seminary, St. Louis University and Washington University. Arrangements for his program while in St. Louis were handled by President Alfred O. Fuerbringer of Concordia Theological Seminary.

From St. Louis the Bishop was scheduled to fly to Denver where he was to remain Sept. 18 to 21. Arrangements for his program in Denver were in the hands of Dr. Ben Charrington, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Institute of International Education.

His program in Denver called for a visit with the superintendent of schools, contacts with religious leaders, especially inter-church groups, and a visit to the Red Rock Theater.

After spending Sept. 22 to 25 in Denver, the Bishop is scheduled to fly to San Francisco where arrangements for his visit are being handled by Mrs. Frances Diehl, Department of State Reception Center.

He will remain in San Francisco from Sept. 25 to 28 and on his program there are the Interfaith Council and a sightseeing trip.

From Francisco he is due to fly to Seattle, Washington, where Den-ny Givens, director of public affairs, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, will be in charge of his visit from Sept. 28 to October 3.

On his Seattle schedule a visit to the University of Seattle, the University of Washington, the Pacific Lutheran College, and Tacoma

na Vocational School.

The Bishop then goes to Minneapolis where he will remain from Octo-ber 4 to 6. His visit there is

charge of Dr. Luther Burgess of the Luther Theological Center, St. Paul.

While in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area his schedule calls for visits with Carl F. Granrud, Dr. O. G. Malmin, Dr. R. E. Haugen, the Rev. Mandus A. Egge, St. Olaf College at Northfield, the College of St. Thomas and Macalester College.

From Minneapolis the Bishop flies to Detroit where he will remain from October 7 to 9. His visit there is in charge of Miss Florence Cassidy, Committee on Foreign Students and Visitors, United Community Service. In Detroit, he will visit the Ford village and factory and several welfare organizations, especially the YMCA.

He will visit Boston from October 10 to 13. Powell M. Cabot, University Marshal, Harvard University, is in charge of his visit there. In Boston he will visit Francis Keppel, dean of the college of education at Harvard; Brandeis University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Radcliffe College.

From Boston he goes to New York where his visit will be in charge of Mrs. Grace Belt, Department of State Reception Center. His schedule there calls for visits with Dr. Robbins W. Barstow, National Council of the Churches of Christ; Albert Bolton, National Lutheran Council; Dr. Emory Ross and Dr. F. D. Patterson, Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Dr. Eric North, American Bible Society. He will remain in New York from October 15 to 20.

The Bishop of Harar is assistant to the Archbishop of Ethiopia of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which traces its belief in one God to 280 B. C., during the reign of Solomon in Palestine, and the visit of Queen Sheba to him and the birth of a son to them in the person of Menelik I.

According to tradition, on the return of Menelik from Jerusalem after meeting his father who had anointed him and his male successors as the kings of Ethiopia, the Ark of the Covenant was also craft-ly carried by his followers whom Solomon had chosen from the first born of courtiers to assist him in his administration.

Tradition also assigns the introduction of Christianity into Ethiopia early in the Christian era.

Bishop Theofilos is a tall, stately and signified dark brownskinned man. He wears a robe and makes a striking appearance wherever he

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## Paris Turns Out For Selassie

PARIS — Paris has always known how to welcome its royal visitors.

All Paris turned out to welcome Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia when he arrived here by train and ferry from London last week.

He was greeted by President Rene Coty of France at the Bois de Boulogne station, which is used for state arrivals.

A battalion of the plumed Republican Guard paid military tribute to the two chiefs of state, playing the Ethiopian national anthem and the Marseillaise. A 101 gun salute boomed as the Emperor and the President rode off in an open car toward the Place de l'Etoile.

Ten thousand police lined the Avenue Foch and the Avenue des Champs-Elysees as the procession passed through cheering crowds en route to the Elysee Palace, the presidential residence, where Mme. Coty awaited the Emperor.

There Emperor Selassie, who already wore the red sash of the Legion of Honor, received the Croix de Guerre avec Palmes in recognition of his "dignity, nobility and courage," in the face of Facist aggression.





## FRANCE WELCOMES SELASSIE ROYALLY

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 28—Paris welcomed Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, today with the enthusiasm that this republican capital reserves for royal visitors.

The Emperor came from London by train and ferry. He was greeted by President Rene Coty of France at the Bois de Boulogne station, which is used for state arrivals.

A battalion of the plumed Republican Guard paid military honors to the two chiefs of state to the sound of the Ethiopian national anthem and the Marseillaise. As a 101-gun salute boomed out the Emperor and the President rode off in an open car toward the Place de l'Etoile. Ten thousand policemen lined the Avenue Foch and the Avenue des Champs-Élysées as the procession passed through cheering crowds en route to the Elysée Palace, the presidential residence, where Mme. Coty awaited the Emperor.

There the Emperor, who already wore the red sash of the Legion of Honor, received the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre avec Palmes in recognition of his "dignity, nobility and courage" in the face of Fascist aggression.

During his three-day visit Haile Selassie will occupy the state guest chambers of the palace where, since the war, the Dutch Queen, the King of Denmark and the Sultan of Morocco were housed during their visits to France.

*After American P. 9 Baltimore*  
**HISTORY IN THE MAKING**—Emperor Haile Selassie (center) surrounded by graduates after he presented to them the first college degrees (B.A.

and B.S.) ever conferred in the history of the country. In background are some Canadian and European professors and instructors.

## 1st Ethiopian degrees given

*After American P. 9 Baltimore*  
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—At long last, and after a reputed 3,000-year history, Ethiopia this week got around to granting the first higher education degrees ever issued within the country at a four-year-old University College here.

Emperor Haile Selassie proudly presided and handed the 11 diplomas to the graduates. The degrees were for bachelor of arts and bachelor of science.

*After American P. 9 Baltimore*  
**IN HIS SPEECH**, the Emperor told the graduates: "Always remain docile to your instructor. All the teaching staff at the college are Canadians and Europeans."

Several of the graduates left this week for professional study in the United States and Europe. Ethiopia has no professional schools. The cornerstone of a university was laid several years ago. A monumental gate stands on the spot, but the university has not yet materialized.

## Selassie honored

*After American P. 9 Baltimore*  
PARIS (AP)—A 101-gun salute boomed out here last week as Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie and French President Rene Coty rode together in an open car down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

Emperor Selassie, who already wore the red sash of the Legion of Honor, received the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre avec Palmes in recognition of his "dignity, nobility and courage" in the face of Fascist aggression.



**ETHIOPIAN BISHOP** — His Grace, Bishop Abuna Theophilus of Harrar in Ethiopia, presents a booklet on the history of his country's ancient Christian Church to Elder Smallwood Williams, pastor of Bible Way Church in Wash-

ington. At right is the Rev. G. E. Degou, assistant to the bishop. They stopped in D.C. enroute from the World Council of Churches meeting in Chicago where Bishop Theophilus was elected to the central committee of the council.





The Emperor of Ethiopia at the grave of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In rear are Mrs. Roosevelt and John F. Simmons, of State Department.

## Haile Selassie Visits Hyde Park

Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, on the first day of his four-day visit in New York, attended two church services yesterday and made a brief trip to Hyde Park to place a wreath on the grave of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the evening, he gave a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria for a group of Ethiopian students in the United States. He went to the Greek Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, 319 E. 74th St., for a morning solemn doxology service, then left immediately for Hyde Park, returning for a special service at 5 p.m. at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 125 W. 124th St.

## Selassie Leaves United States

NEW YORK — Emperor Haile Selassie "regretfully" left here last week on his way home after a three-months tour of the United States, Mexico and Canada.

As he left New York International Airport in a chartered plane, with 16 others, including a son and two granddaughters, the Emperor said he plans to stay for a few days in France, Yugoslavia and Greece.

At a press conference held at the airport, Emperor Selassie said that he found the United States

"even greater" than he had expected. He said that he was leaving with regret and would return if he could possibly do so.

The Ethiopian ruler said that he had received assurances that the Eisenhower Administration would do everything it could to encourage investment of American capital in Ethiopia.

BY CHARLES LOEB  
STILLWATER, Okla. — (NNPA) — Wined and dined as befits royalty, by the elite of Oklahoma, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia spent two days here last week completely unconscious that right between the royal feet his royal party a new experiment in American education was taking place.

The event is the nascent, almost tortuous program which Oklahoma A. and M. College authorities have hit upon as the best method of complying with the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the tax-supported schools of the nation.

### 300 COLORED STUDENTS

There are about 300 colored students attending summer classes on the A. and M. campus. They are marvelling over the completely unrestrained reception this colored monarch has been accorded by college officials, whom they have heard state sincerely that "the time is not yet ripe for the admission of Negro undergraduate students to our student dormitories."

During this reporter's stay not a single white person, with whom I have come into contact, has given any indication that there is anything strange in the spectacle of a brown-skinned, frail little foreigner and his party of personages, whose complexions range from olive to ebony black, occupying the President's suite in the college hotel, and the seat of honor at a sumptuous banquet to which the elite of the State of Oklahoma vied for bids.

As a Father Divine is wont to say, "It's wonderful!"

But paradoxical.

### POST GRAD CLASSES

At least it is to Victor B. Phillips, 712 No. Nebraska Street, Oklahoma City, who has been attending post-graduate classes on the campus since 1951, and who was the first colored student to receive the B. S. degree in agricultural education from A. and M.

The Phillips story is not exactly typical of those I heard from some 30-odd colored students I buttonholed during the pauses between the Haile Selassie high

points, but he's been around here longer than most, and delivered his opinions with cutting preciseness.

### APPLIED IN 1951

A graduate of the all-colored Langston University in 1942, Phillips did a stretch in the armed forces, and applied here in 1951 for courses leading to a B. S. in agriculture (not offered at Langston).

The Supreme Court having already ruled in the McLaurin and Sipuel-Fisher cases involving the University of Oklahoma, he won admission without too much trouble. He is now working on a master's degree in agricultural economics.

His wife, Alice, who teaches at Henrietta, Oklahoma, is here with him this summer. She will receive the M. S. degree in home education at the end of the summer term.

### REGULAR CLASSES

When he first entered the college only a handful of colored students were enrolled in regular classes and none of them below the graduate level. Even then about 200 were attending the special summer courses at the graduate level.

Last spring the number attending year-round classes had increased to five—three undergraduates and two doing post-graduate work. There are less than 100 colored families in Stillwater proper, and housing is hard to find in private homes.

These five students made application for dormitory accommodations and were flatly refused. They were offered a two-story frame cottage near the college campus for their use on a segregated basis. One of the undergraduates finally moved in. The others found housing in the city.

To take care of the housing needs of its rapidly increasing summer enrollment of post-graduate students of color, the college authorities have set aside two student dormitories for colored use, Hanna and Thatcher halls. The buildings are adequate though antiquated in comparison with some of the beautiful buildings on the expansive campus.

Phillips declares that this summer registration need not have an adverse effect on Langston enrollment since Langston does not give



the courses sought by the swarm of colored teachers in Oklahoma who come here to improve their education and earn the higher salaries that go with higher degrees.

Shortly before the Supreme Court decision regarding elementary and high schools, the college newspaper, "The O'Collegian," conducted a poll among the white students. Comments ranged from "It should have happened long ago," to "It makes no difference," with the opinion for immediate integration in commanding lead.

The college officials, however, are not quite as advanced in liberalism as their charges.

In striking contrast to this segregation of its colored students is the completely friendly atmosphere that pervades the campus. Contact between white and colored students is cordial, if not warm, and colored students are to be observed in the college cafeterias, shops and parks. Only in the area of housing does the administration still seem adamant.

The single colored women students and married women who are not attending with their husbands are housed in Hanna Hall. In Thatcher Hall live the single colored male students and married couples.

Last year an Ethiopian student, considerably darker than Phillips, attended regular classes, was assigned a room in a white dormitory without a second thought to the color of his skin.

Faculty members needed about this paradoxical treatment replied sharply, "He's not a Negro, he's an Ethiopian." That seemed to settle the issue for the time being.

When I told Phillips that the college publicity department had assigned me to a room in Stout Hall, a white women's dormitory, whose third floor had been set aside for special visitors, and that the housekeeper had gone to extra effort to provide me with a typewriter and electric fan, he grinned broadly.

"Must have been thought that name Loeb was Amharic," he said, "or that you were an Ethiopian straggler from Emperor Selassie's party."

Later, he admitted that on occasions colored guests attending special meetings at the college are often rented rooms overnight or weekends in the swank Union Hotel on the campus.

In Stillwater, the town, there is one colored school, the Booker T. Washington High School, which teaches from the elementary level through senior high.

It will probably operate here for quite some time," opined Phillips, as will the schools in nearby Tulsa and Oklahoma City where Jim

Grow, according to Phillips, "will be slow to go."

## Emperor Selassie lauds Fort Benning program

By WILLIAM GORDON

F O R T B E N N I N G, Ga. (NNPA)—A 21-gun salute, the highest tribute to be paid to the head of a state, was given Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia during impressive ceremonies at Fort Benning Saturday.

The Emperor stepped off a chartered TWA constellation at Lawson Air Force Base Friday evening to visit Fort Benning as his final stop on a tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico, before returning to New York City from where he will sail for his native country July 14.

The day for the Emperor officially began at 8 o'clock Saturday morning on Fort Benning grounds when Battery A of the 1st Field Artillery Battalion fired the volleys on Chapel Field as a salute to the Ethiopian ruler.

Later, the Emperor was taken for a tour of the grounds and briefing on infantry operations, involving top secret matters, open only to the Emperor and members of his immediate party.

Later, the Emperor's party of 17, three State Department representatives from Washington and the working press, viewed demonstrations by troops.

From this point the Emperor's party moved swiftly to a technical operations demonstration coordinating methods of infantry and tank battalions as carried out in actual warfare.

On hand to greet the Emperor was Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Harp-er, Infantry School commandant; Brig. Gen. Carl E. Fritzche, assistant commandant; Brig. Gen. Louis E. Truman, acting deputy commanding officer of the Third Army, and Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, American aide to the Emperor.

After tour of the base was completed, there followed a special luncheon in the main officers' club, at which the Emperor presented scrolls to the high officers present.

### Expresses Appreciation

Expressing appreciation of officers and personnel at Fort Benning, Emperor Selassie said:

"It has been a tremendous satisfaction to me to visit Ft. Benning. Needless to say I have been profoundly impressed. With such superb training and discipline, it is not difficult to understand why the United States even from its earliest infancy, has always emerged victorious from every war."

The Emperor told how his country had to fight to maintain its independence and had to rely as much, if not more, on the courage of her soldiers as upon arms. Then he added:

### Lauds Techniques

"The new arms and techniques which you are developing here and of which you have given today so magnificent a demonstration, are, fortunately, under an agreement concluded last year between Ethiopia and the United States, now being made available to my country."

Among the things which impressed him most, the Emperor said, were American ingenuity and productive know-how. He said America's high living standards were not only a challenge to Americans themselves, but to millions of people living abroad.

The Emperor also spoke of the growing spirit of nationalism and said it was natural for people to want to govern themselves. He added, however, that freedom and collective security can only be achieved by working with other nations whose interest is to maintain freedom and democracy for all.

### No Communism

There is no organized communist influence in Ethiopia, the Emperor said. He added, however, that he could not speak for the whole of Africa.

The Dutch have already invested \$5,000,000 in the Ethiopian sugar industry. One of the primary purposes for his visiting America, the Emperor said, is to further acquaint people with Ethiopia's potential and to encourage more capital and technical skill to flow to his country.

During a press conference, C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, welcomed the Emperor to America on behalf of the institutions he represented and delivered to him letters from Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college.

### Quizzes Emperor

Mr. Scott asked the Emperor whether the coming of more Ethiopian students to his

country would establish closer relationship between Ethiopia and the United States.

The Emperor replied that he had always been interested in cultural exchange and hoped that more Ethiopian students would come to study in American schools.

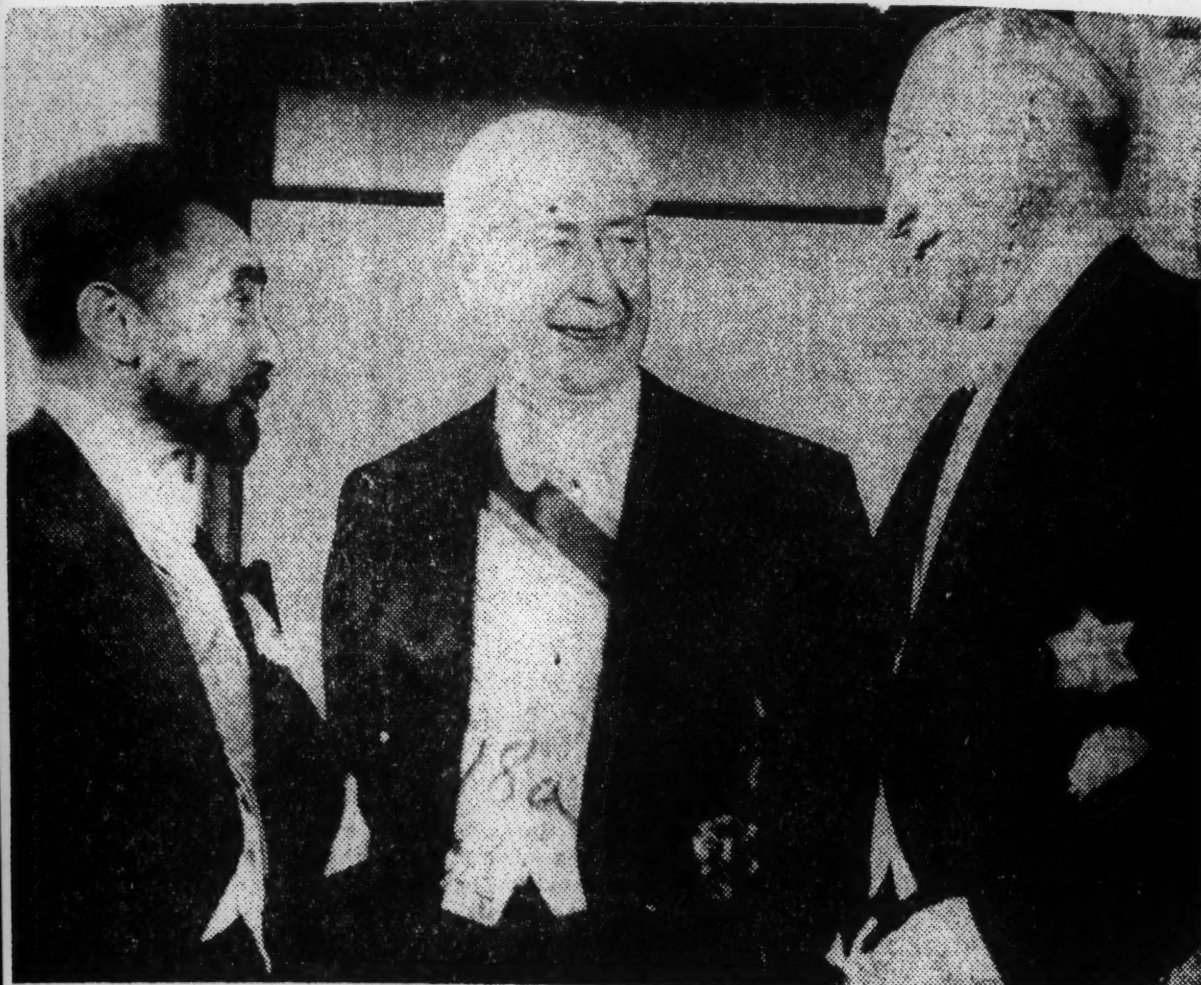
Before leaving for New York, the Emperor said: "We hope that the young Ethiopian officers whom we have sent to Fort Benning for training in the techniques of modern warfare will successfully complete their courses here."

## SELASSIE HONORS MARSHAL TITO



ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR Haile Selassie (right) bestows on Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's president, the Collar of Sabe, an Ethiopian Order. En route home after a tour of the United States, the monarch stopped off in Belgrade to make a State Visit to Yugoslavia. (International)





**Heil Haile!**—Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie, left, is shown with West Germany President Theodor Heuss and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer right, at a state dinner held in honor of the Emperor by the West Germany Government last week.—INS Newsphoto.



**Guest and Host**—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia entertains the dinner guests, King Gustav Adolph and Queen Lijesh of Sweden. The Emperor entertained the royal guests at the Grand Hotel, Stockholm.



**A Diplomatic Talk**—Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden converses with Sudanese Prime Minister Ismail El Azhari during the premier's visit to the foreign secretary's office last week. El Azhari is in England at the invitation of the British Government.—INS Newsphoto.



**In Africa**—May Kelley of Worcester, Mass., formerly a teacher at the Hooker School in Springfield, Mass., has accepted a teaching position with the Ministry of Education in Ethiopia. She left recently for Addis Ababa where she will teach social studies at the Haile Selassie Teacher Training School.



**Siblings of Royalty**—Also enjoying the hospitality of Emperor Haile Selassie were Ethiopia's Prince Selassie, Duke of Faria and Sweden's Princess Margaret, who joined their respective parents at a dinner at Stockholm's Grand Hotel.



## ETHIOPIA'S RULER HAILED ON RETURN

*Times P. 12*  
Dancers and Warriors Greet

Negus After European Trip

—He Faces Problems

*Wed. 12-8-54*  
By ROBERT C. DOTY

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 7.—Top hats and lions' mane headaddresses, stiff court etiquette and wild spear-brandishing dances welcomed Emperor Haile Selassie home from his travels today.

*New York N.Y.*  
The 62-year-old Negus of Africa's 3,000-year-old Christian kingdom returned to his capital after a goodwill visit to most major countries of Western Europe.

From the airport to the palace the route was lined with thousands of cheering subjects—squadrons of white-robed Galla irregulars brandishing spears and round buffalo-hide shields and riding rough mountain ponies, groups of tall male dancers led by a man in a vermillion-hued feather cloak, hunters wearing the manes and beards of lions slain by spear.

Though the day was one of celebration, the Emperor returns to face a heavy docket of domestic and foreign problems that piled up during his five months away. His must be the final word on negotiations for changes in the treaty with Britain, on measures now deadlocked in the Cabinet designed to encourage the flow of foreign capital into the country and on scores of other matters, large and small, that are referred to the ruler, one of the last absolute monarchs.

A chartered Swissair DC-6B brought the imperial party of seven and three tons baggage to this sprawling, flag-decked city. Stately Empress Menen, Crown Prince Asfa Wassen and other members of the imperial family and church dignitaries boarded the plane to greet the Emperor and his second son, the Duke of Harrar.

The welcome lost decorum and picked up warmth as the imperial family left the airport in a dark green Rolls-Royce. The air vibrated with the sound drums and of the peculiar three-toned chant of the welcoming thousands.

As the Emperor prayed briefly at Trinity Cathedral, the bells of all of the scores of churches in the city pealed for five minutes. From the cathedral the party

drove to the old palace of the Emperor's predecessor, Menelik II, where Premier Bitwoded Makonnen Endalkatchew welcomed the ruler on behalf of the Government.

The official celebration ended shortly before 1 P. M. Long afterward, however, groups of men and boys filled the streets from curb to curb dancing and chanting.

# Thwart Plot To Kill Emperor Selassie Dur ing Geneva Visit

GENEVA, Switzerland — A possible plot to assassinate Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was foiled here last week. Police, under orders to "shoot to kill," guarded the small, bearded monarch during a six-hour stopover.

Swiss authorities were warned in advance of the Emperor's visit that a group of "foreigners" would try to kill him while he was in Geneva. Extreme precautions were ordered to protect the visiting Emperor but no assassination attempt developed.

Geneva has always been the proverbial "hot seat" for the Emperor. It was here 18 years ago that he was humiliated and insulted when he sought aid for his country from the League of Nations.

Emperor Selassie arrived in Geneva in 1936, the year Benito Mussolini's fascist troops stormed into Ethiopia. Selassie went to the League of Nations council chamber to plead for aid for his country.

The League refused outright aid but applied economic sanctions against Italy, which did little good. Selassie later fled to England in exile.

Last week when he arrived here, in contrast to his 1936 visit, he was greeted by all federal and local dignitaries, spread before him was at least 50 yards of fine oriental carpet on which he walked in regal splendor.

## Selassie Gets Royal Welcome

*Times P. 12*  
GENEVA, Switzerland — (ANP) — Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie triumphantly entered this city last week, where 18 years ago he was openly humiliated and insulted.

Selassie arrived here in June, 1936 after escaping from Ethiopia. He came to demand justice from the League of Nations after Benito Mussolini's fascist forces overran his nation.

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
Attempting to take his seat in the League's council chamber, an effort was made to make him sit with the press.

Russia's Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinoff, however, came to Selassie's aid, when the other nations at the council were ready to ignore the pint-sized "Lion of Judah." Litvinoff refused to sit in the council chamber until Selassie was allowed to be seated.

The League gave in to Litvinoff's protestations and Selassie was allowed to address the assembly. He persuaded the League to apply economic sanctions against Italy, but it was too late.

Last week, the emperor was met at the station by a guard. All the federal and local dignitaries were on hand and at least 50 yards of fine oriental carpet were rolled out.



# NYC to greet Haile Selassie

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—The City of New York will roar a welcome to Emperor Haile Selassie on June 1 with a ticker tape parade down Broadway, a reception at City Hall, a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria and a visit to the United Nations.

Ambassador Richard C. Patterson Jr., chairman of the emperor's reception committee, told a press conference Thursday that New York would leave no stone unturned to make the three-day visit of the Ethiopian monarch a memorable one.

Mr. Patterson summoned the Harlem press to his Park Avenue offices to clear up whatever confusion there might be in the minds of the city's black population as to who would be the official host to the emperor when he arrives here.

**Varied Reports Circulated**  
The conference was prompted by the fact that several groups in Harlem have circulated reports that they would play host to the emperor when he arrives.

Some groups had approached Harlem merchants and represented themselves as the "official" welcoming committee and urged them to buy bunting and flags and display them for the emperor.

Mr. Patterson made it clear that there is only one official group which will play host to the emperor and that is mayor's reception committee, which he heads and which will represent New York and no other group.

**Cooperation Sought**  
He stated that the city was seeking the cooperation and efforts of all well meaning groups, but he stressed the point that there could only be one official committee for the African ruler.

Mr. Patterson disclosed that the emperor will arrive here Tuesday morning, May 25, aboard the USS America.

Reporters and photographers will be taken aboard a Coast Guard Cutter and sailed out to view the emperor aboard ship and then return to the city with him.

He will go directly to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where he will remain in private all day, since his official visit to this country will not begin until he visits the president's reception committee, told its with the President in Washington.

The following day he will leave for Washington and return to New York on May 29 after a half day's stop in Princeton, N.J.

On the afternoon of May 29, the emperor, who will be driving in from Princeton, will be met at the New York end of the Holland Tunnel by city officials and driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will spend the night.

The next morning (Monday) he will visit the Greek Orthodox Cathedral at 319 E. 74th St. and then take off by motor to Hyde Park, where he will be guest of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a barbecue and lay a wreath on the grave of the late FDR.

Returning to New York at 2:30 that same afternoon, the emperor will pay his first and only visit to Harlem.

## Itinerary Mapped

Traveling by car, he will be greeted by a motorcade at the city limits and conducted on a route which will bring him into Harlem at 155th St. at Seventh Ave., from where he will continue on down Seventh Ave. past the Theresa Hotel to 110th St., where presumably he will swing east over to Lenox Ave. and go back up to Mr. Powell's church.

He will then return to the Waldorf, where he will stage a private dinner for Ethiopian students.

On May 31, the emperor will begin his day with a visit to the Empire State Building, where he will have a closed luncheon and then journey to Yankee Stadium to witness a ball game.

## No Yankee Fan

Mr. Patterson was asked whether the emperor had specifically requested to see the Yanks play. He said he had not but that he had asked to see a ball game and that the Yanks are the only team in town on that day.

Later that evening the emperor will have dinner with John D. Rockefeller III at Tarrytown, N.Y. Mr. Rockefeller is an old friend of his.

June 1 is the big day which New York has set aside for its official welcome.

On that day at 12:05 the emperor will start from an assembly point down at the Battery at Whitehall and Bowling Green and begin the slow, tumultuous journey up through the financial district of lower Broadway to City Hall.

## Ticker Tape Shower

Along the way he will be showered with the usual ticker tape and confetti reserved for distinguished visitors to New York.

Arriving at City Hall, he will confer with Mayor Robert F. Wagner for 25 minutes and then have an official reception outside on the steps of City Hall.

He will then go to the Waldorf for an official city luncheon and this will be followed by a visit to the UN.

He will leave the UN in the afternoon but will return there again the same night for a dinner to be given in his honor by the UN Secretary General. This will conclude his activities in New York.

## Selassie seeks military pact

Reported purpose of visit to U.S.

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Emperor Haile

Selassie is coming to the United States to put the finishing touches on a military alliance between his country and the U.S., the AFRO has learned.

The purpose of his visit leaked out Sunday as the Emperor, himself, announced from Addis Ababa that some of the best uranium ore in the world has been discovered in his country. The uranium was described as a major find.

The U.S. state department has denied repeatedly that the U.S. was negotiating with Ethiopia for a military alliance against communism and state department officials Sunday still refused to admit to such an alliance.

## Talks Began Year Ago

But an authoritative source the United Nations told the AFRO that preliminary discussions on such an alliance were held a year ago when General Muklograti Bulli of the Ethiopian army visited this country wearing civilian clothing.

The source said the alliance is a move against communist aggression and that it calls for American bases in Ethiopia to be linked with British defenses in Kenya.

The British are building up their bases in Kenya against the time when they must evacuate the Suez Canal in 1956 under terms of a 1936 treaty.

## Agreement Signed

The Associated Press reported on Saturday that Emperor Selassie has already signed a 99-year agreement giving this country the right to establish military bases in Ethiopia.

The emperor was reported as not denying such an agreement, but as admitting he would discuss the matter when he arrives in the U.S. on May 25.



# GREET EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE HERE TONIGHT

## Mayor to Meet Plane of Ethiopian Chief

Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, first reigning emperor ever to visit Chicago, will arrive at 6:30 p. m. today at Midway airport aboard a TWA chartered air liner.

The emperor and his party of about 20 will be welcomed by Mayor Kennelly. An auto caravan then will transport visitors over 55th to Michigan av. and south to the Drake hotel. A busy schedule has been arranged for the visitors are planning an "all out" welcome tomorrow. They will board the same air liner to go to St. Paul tomorrow night.

### Land Rich in History

Haile Selassie, 61, rules a country which has a history going back to 1000 B. C. He traces his lineage back to Menelik I, who tradition says was the son of King Solomon and the Ethiopian queen of Sheba.

Part of his title is Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah. He also is known as "Elect of God" in addition to Emperor of Ethiopia.

A modern minded monarch, Haile Selassie has promoted the development of airlines and roads in his country, which is larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined. He welcomes foreign experts in transportation, mining, and industry.

### Industrial Trip Set

In Chicago, Haile Selassie has asked that he be shown examples of the area's industry. The Chicago Association of Commerce has made arrangements for tours of a railroad roundhouse, a meat packing plant, and a steel mill.

The emperor will leave the

Drake at 8:30 a. m. tomorrow to go to Union station where he will board a special Burlington train to go to the railroad's Clyde diesel shop and roundhouse in Cicero. The party will return to the station at 10:15 a. m. and depart by automobile for stock yards to inspect the Swift Co. plant.

### Civic Luncheon at Noon

About 1,000 prominent Chicagoans will gather in the Sherman hotel at noon for a civic luncheon honoring Haile Selassie. He will return to the Drake at 1:45 and leave at 2:30 to visit the South works of United States Steel corporation.

In the imperial party are Prince Sahle Selassie Haile Selassie, third son of the emperor, and Princess Sebla Desta, his granddaughter.

Business, professional, and religious leaders of Ethiopian extraction on the south side are planning an "all out" welcome for the emperor, a special committee announced.

## Selassie Contributes to Black Dignity

Many people have said with a measure of truth that Jackie Robinson, when he entered the baseball arena, and for the first time in American history place the black man's ability in sports on equality with men of other races, did something to advance respect for Negroes in the United States that nothing else could, but at the time Jackie was assuming this tremendous and important assignment, those who tried to assess the value of his effort could not at the moment think in terms of contrasting values in human dignity that would come to dark people in America in a moment when a black man, the reigning monarch of the world's oldest Christian nation traveled with his imperial cortege across the United States.

Haile Selassie has come and gone. He spoke with power and force before the Congress, was feted in New York, Chicago, California and other important points of the nation, and when he arrived in Oklahoma he perhaps added something more precious than can ever come in many moons to the largest minority group in the Sooner state. Oklahoma was entertaining on Friday a man whose blood stream reaches back to the Queen of Sheba, and who represents the oldest monarchical line in all history. As he stood in the Stillwater airport, with the temperature ranging around 95, and with spiritual and emotional temperatures running somewhat higher, a black man from Ethiopia, with calm and serenity saluted the multitude awaiting him.

Unconsciously, but nevertheless, Selassie was adding something to black dignity today renescent in the world. Here were the elite of the dominant race in America for the first time observing protocol to black manhood. Friday, Selassie wiped out momentarily every vestige of segregation and color bias. Here were gathered the state's blue blood surging about a short, heavily bearded Ethiopian, proud to offer homage to "Your Imperial Majesty." Instead of edging away from black people Saturday there was a conscious and quite evident attempt on the part of the highest and the lowest to be able to say in years to come, "I touched the hem of his garment."

Friday night, Negroes of the state observed a touch of what equality will actually mean in this world when the black man meets the white man daily devoid of the myth of racial prejudice. The governor's wife was happy to have a seat next to His Imperial Majesty, just as the lieutenant governor was happy to be televised shaking hands with the Lion of Judah at the Stillwater airport. The sum total of this visit of the Ethiopian monarch is that black people rise in higher esteem among white people of Oklahoma, following the flight of Selassie to the republic of Mexico.

And this king of the world's oldest civilization, when asked what this country could do most to help his land, speaking with the same wisdom uttered when he spoke years ago before the League of Nations, said: "Send us the technicians to aid us in developing our agriculture for the benefit of all people."

Did you get that? "The benefit of all people." With rare statesmanship, in that one passage Selassie brought home to America his belief that whatever is done in the international arena should be done, not for some particular group, but for all of the people of the earth. The attempt of small bore politicians in the world today to do things internationally for the benefit of a favored few, is what has the nations clutching at one another's throats. In that one

effort is not confined to improvement of conditions among the people of his land.

catholic expression Selassie lifted himself to the highest level of world statesmanship in that he points the way to universal peace.

Governor Murray will undoubtedly treasure during his lifetime the award given him by the black king, who conferred upon the chief executive "The Grand Cordon of the Order of the Star of Ethiopia," as will Dr. Wilham his citation coming from the same hands. Unquestionably the visit of King Selassie to Stillwater will prove the greatest setback to second class citizenship in Oklahoma than any other incident in history. Friday the black man stood in Stillwater clothed in the garments of human dignity and grandeur. Not just Selassie, but every black man in Oklahoma stood within his reflected glory.

The Ethiopian monarch could have said, "Give us technicians to help the people of my country," but, as he always has done, in his public utterances, the King of Kings thinks in terms of world betterment. When he said he wanted to benefit all people, he was doubtless thinking of the raw materials in his land which if utilized by organized society, would not only help the Ethiopian but the world at large. A. & M. specialists returned to Oklahoma two years ago to say that millions of pounds of beef were cheap in the markets of Addis Ababa at the very moment when it was entirely absent from the tables of American homes. At the moment when coffee prices are soaring in this country and in Europe, Ethiopia and many sections of the African mainland are prepared to send this important commodity to our shores for human consumption. Selassie was not only thinking in terms of technicians, but he was thinking in terms of the results of their efforts which would benefit both the black and the white world.

What Haile Selassie was trying to say is that in sending agriculturists and industrialists to Ethiopia, Oklahoma is promoting prosperity for everyone in the universe, and the





*188 P. 5  
Daily World  
Atlanta, Ga. 11-29-54*

**RECEPTION FOR 'LION'** — During his recent visit to Germany, Emperor Haile Selassie was tendered a state dinner in Bonn, which was attended by the top officials in the Western zone. On the left is Princess Sara Guizaw, daughter of the Lion of Judah, who is talking to Mrs. Imru Zelleke, wife of the Ethiopian minister in Bonn. Between them is professor Carlo Schmid, acting speaker of the Bundestag. (Newspress Photo)

### *188 P. 3 Chicago, Ill.* **German Presents Gift To Selassie**

*11-29-54*  
DUSSELDORF, Germany — Emperor Haile Selassie has received as a gift for Ethiopia a complete dental laboratory for a hospital in Addis Ababa. The Emperor accepted the gift from German steel producer Alfried Krupp during his tour of the West German industrial area.

### **Selassie Visits West**

### **Germany At Gov't Bid**

*11-29-54*  
BONN, Germany — At the invitation of the West German government, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will arrive here Tuesday for a six-day visit to West Germany.

### *188 P. 3 The American Baltimore, Md.* **Selassie given royal greeting in Germany**

*11-29-54*  
BONN, West Germany — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived in Bonn Monday on a six-day state visit to Germany. Theodor Heuss, president, and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the chancellor, greeted him at the station. School children had a holiday and thousands of people watched the Emperor drive through the gaily decorated streets.

*188 P. 2  
The American  
Baltimore, Md.*  
**ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR GUEST OF KING OF SWEDEN** — STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is shown as he was welcomed at the royal castle in Stockholm by Sweden's King Gustaf Adolph. The emperor arrived in Sweden last week for a short visit.





*Butler County American P. 4*

*Sat. 11-13-54*

His Grace Abuna Theofilos of Harrar (Ethiopia), second ranking leader in the Ethiopian (Coptic) Church, is shown with Dr. Gilbert Darling, doctor to each 100,000 of population, treasurer of the American Bible Society, during a recent visit to the society's headquarters in New York City. His Grace is examining an English copy of the Sermon on the Mount, which will be published in Amharic upon his return to Ethiopia. Bishop Theofilos has been visiting here under the auspices of the Foreign Leader Program of the International Exchange Service of the Department of State. (ANP)

## ETHIOPIANS SEEK A 600-YEAR STRIDE

*James*

Country Now Has One Foot  
In Fourteenth, Other in  
Twentieth Century

By ROBERT C. DOTY  
Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 5.—The tour of American and European capitals by Emperor Haile Selassie this year is symbolic of this nation's effort to break out of its 3,000-year isolation.

*New York*

Most foreign observers agree that, for the present, Ethiopia has one foot in the fourteenth century and other in the twentieth. They are also of the opinion that, under the energetic and benevolent despotism of the Emperor, the country has both the will and the material resources to

complete this long stride within a few decades.

Elements contributing to this conclusion are:

¶Political stability of a semi-feudal order, with enough gestures toward democracy to indicate a long-term trend in that direction. There appears to be no immediate danger, however, that the country will be delivered into the hands of an electorate that is 95 per cent illiterate.

¶Abundant unexploited resources in rich agricultural land, water for irrigation and power, some gold and traces of other minerals suggesting that a full survey might reveal commercial quantities.

¶Recognition of the need for outside technical and capital assistance. However, although the Emperor has proclaimed his desire to encourage foreign investment in Ethiopia, measures to create a favorable investment climate have encountered opposition and obstruction from some powerful conservative elements in his Government.

¶A clear intent to stand up and be counted as part of the free world. This has been indicated by the dispatch of an Ethiopian bat-

alion to fight in Korea, by the welcoming of a United States military mission and by Ethiopia's unequivocal voting record in the United Nations.

On the debit side, even friendly observers cite these facts: The educational system would have to be greatly expanded even to qualify as rudimentary. There are 80,000 in schools of all levels in a population estimated at 15,000,000 to 18,000,000.

One-man rule by the Emperor, however enlightened, means that action on many important matters is delayed until he is able to give them personal attention. At the same time it is obviously impossible for the ruler to maintain close personal touch with the provinces.

Ethiopian Christianity, isolated for centuries from the main streams of Greek and Roman theology, has produced an excessively large priesthood, estimated to number one of every five males, many of them only semi-literate and exercising collectively a reactionary influence.

There are no political parties or associations, no labor unions, no daily newspaper in the capital. Three or four weeklies are all published under Government supervision.

Malaria, typhus, amoebic dysentery and venereal disease are

prevalent, and there is only one doctor to each 100,000 of population. Only two of the physicians are Ethiopians.

In an area the size of the seventeen states north of North Carolina and Tennessee, east of Illinois and Wisconsin there are only 2,300 miles of all-weather roads, plus 37,000 miles of unsurfaced roads and trails.

The Emperor has assigned highest priority to education and, with the help of the United States Foreign Operations Administration has embarked on a twenty-year program of expansion in that field.

Ethiopia is currently spending up to \$2,000,000 a year on foreign school teachers, with Indians in the majority in the provincial schools. Eighty per cent of the school teachers have no more than the equivalent of a fourth-grade education, and the foreign ones do a poor job because they lack knowledge of Amharic, the most important of the dozen or more languages spoken in the country.

Point Four has brought in seventeen United States educators and has recruited about the same number of Ethiopians to carry out a \$1,000,000 cooperative education program.

Initially, efforts are being made

to improve and expand the one teacher-training school in the country at Harrar. The United States officials have put forward a proposal to open a second teacher training school as an alternative to plans for sending a number of Ethiopians to the United States on scholarships.

The cooperative plan calls for establishment of basic community schools to offer elementary education to all age groups and for expansion and improvement of existing technical and vocational training schools here and in Asmara, capital of the federated province of Eritrea.

The extensive Point Four program in agriculture centers on efforts to expand and improve production of Ethiopian coffee of excellent quality that grows wild over much of the southwestern part of the central plateau. Coffee exports, mostly to the United States, amounted to \$33,300,000 last year, or almost 55 per cent of total sales abroad, and were large-

ly responsible for the country's favorable foreign trade balance of \$14,700,000 and balanced budget.

In all, Point Four is spending this year \$4,476,000, the Ethiopian Government about \$2,000,000 on these programs and others covering industry and mining, health and sanitation, public administration, transportation and community development.

Two measures designed to improve the investment climate have thus far been blocked in the Council of Ministers. One would permit unlimited repatriation of profits except in times of foreign exchange shortage and the other would establish standard conditions for foreign investment, thus eliminating the necessity for the prolonged and often dilatory bargaining on individual proposals that has already resulted in the withdrawal of some investment offers. It is hoped here that the Emperor will decree speedy action on these points.





**HIS BEATITUDE**, Bishop Theophilus of Harrar, Ethiopia, (center) visits Howard university, Washington, D. C., where he discusses the religion of two continents with Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university. Left to right in front of Founders library are K. G. Michael, educational attache at the Ethiopian embassy; Bishop Theophilus, and Aba Gobrigzibher Degou, who accompanied the bishop on his trip to America.

## \$21,000 Car Calls For Selassie After Visit With Queen Elizabeth

LONDON — (ANP) — An automobile priced at \$21,000 called for Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie after he lunched with England's Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham palace last week.

Selassie, who calls himself "king of kings," is one of the world's last emperors. The car — fit for an emperor — is green and black and is fitted with a mast for the emperor's flag, the Lion of Judah. The car, purchased for tours through Britain and Ethiopia, has a droppable roof at the back to afford a better view of him, a 120-horsepower engine, a make-up kit in the armrest, crests on the rear doors, and a heater and a radio, both controlled from front and back.

Only Haile Selassie, Japan's Hi-

# Britain Bows To Haile Selassie

LONDON — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived in London last week, his first visit to Britain since the wartime exile he spent here and Britons bowed before him just as they do to their own Queen.

The "King of Kings" arrived in London several days after the return of Queen Elizabeth from her vacation in Scotland. She greeted him at the station. He stayed at Buckingham Palace and lunched with the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh at Windsor Castle.

Several days later Emperor Selassie was transported to Bath, England, in a \$21,000 car which

he had specially built for him in Britain. The car is green and black. It is fitted with a mast for the emperor's flag, the Lion of Judah. It has droppable roof at the back to afford a better view of him, a 120 horse power engine, a make-up kit in the armrest, crest on the rear doors, and a heater and a radio, both controlled from the front and back.

Greeting each other at the station here, the Queen and Haile Selassie, one of the world's last emperors, shook hands, since both of them are chiefs of state. Other Britons bowed once to him, as they do their own sovereign.

In Ethiopia people still bow low three times while approaching the emperor and back away while leaving.

Only Haile Selassie, Japan's Hirohito, and Iran's Shah carry on in their various ways as "imperial majesties." But both Hirohito and the Shah of Iran are emperors without empires.

## Haile Selassie gets Oxford Univ. degree

OXFORD, England — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia last week was the recipient of the degree of doctor of civil laws from Oxford University.

Lord Halifax, chancellor of the university, in conferring the degree, greeted the Emperor "as one who, in war and peace, has shown those qualities of wisdom and courage which were brought to the task of government by the founder of your family King Solomon."

## Haile's new car

LONDON (ANP) — An automobile priced at \$21,000 called for Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie after he lunched with England's Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace last week. The car, purchased for tours through Britain and Ethiopia, has a droppable roof at the back to afford a better view of him, a 120-horsepower engine, a make-up kit in the armrest, crests on the rear doors, and a heater and a radio, both controlled from front and back.



**Royalty en Route** — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia waves to London crowds as he drives into the fore court of Buckingham Palace with Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain. It was the Emperor's first visit to Britain since he left the country in 1941 after five years' exile during the Italian occupation of his country. — European.



Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Sat. 10-30-54 P. 5



**State Procession**—Accompanied by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburg, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and his son, the Duke of Harrar, drove in a procession from Victoria Station, London, to Buckingham

Palace, last week. The visitors were welcomed by the Queen and her husband at Victoria Station upon their arrival from Portsmouth where they had disembarked from the cruiser HMS Gambia.—European.

### Croix de Guerre to Haile

PARIS (INS)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived in Paris last week in a state visit, and in a ceremony received the French Medaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre.

Mall (route used for ceremonial) with its strange injustices and state visits to see the deco-and curious strokes of fortune. rations, despite the bus strike. This time, the bells of Westminster Abbey pealed, the state put in London. The pomp and ceremony nearly everything it knew in money which heralded the emperor the way of official greeting, and will remain of value and delight people packed the route 10 deep to future historians. As far as from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace. his dignified but inscrutable features revealed any emotion. It might be said that the decorations in the Mall surpassed and he received a salute of 41 guns. A decorated train carried him to London, and a Satate landau brought a young and beautiful queen to meet him. There was the queen mother, too, to greet him on a station platform, which men had been decorating the night before with crimson draperies and carpets, flags and crowns. There was Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, with an Ethiopian Order across his uniform. Sir Winston Churchill among other state and civic dignitaries.

When I reflect back into the vicissitudes of the past at the time when the emperor lived in England as a poor refugee from Fascist occupation, I was flabbergasted by the magnificent splendor which greeted the Conquering Lion of Judah. He came back to be the guest of the royal family at Buckingham Palace, less than a quarter of a mile from the little hotel where he became an almost forgotten man. Buckingham Palace nor the British government did not want anything to do with him then for fear of embarrassing the Italian government.

Yes, political expediency was the order of the day. But how fascinating is the study of his

in so much that the admiral's uniform of the Duke of Edinburgh, sitting opposite, might have been a blue serge suit. There were other dazzling uniforms, including that of the emperor's son, the Duke of Harrar, who sat in the second landeau with the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

### EMPEROR'S BANQUET

The most sparkling occasion in the history of the Ethiopian Embassy occurred when the queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended a banquet given in their honor by the emperor. There occurred all the splendor of a British setting, plus an exotic touch of Africa. The colored imperial footmen in emerald and scarlet velvet and white stockings added an unusual note of brilliance.

They had journeyed specially to London from the emperor's palace in Addis Ababa for the occasion.

### ALL THIS PAGEANTRY?

The curious may well ask what is behind all this luminous and spectacular pageantry? Her Majesty would only invite a foreign monarch to be the recipient of such splendor only after careful consideration by herself and her government.

It is the "magic of England." Britain's decision to evacuate her troops from the Suez makes the emperor's empire a strategic area. To the north lies the Sudan and to the south is Kenya. To the east are the Somalilands—British, French and Italian. Britain needs to be sure that the emperor, who guards the gateway to Central Africa, is her friend.

In Ethiopia's Capital, Addis Ababa, is a plush Russian Embassy—there, it is reputed to be the center of all communist intrigue in Africa and the source of tens of thousands of propaganda leaflets. And, moreover, Britain wanted to maintain the evil and injustice suffered by the emperor and his people by Mussolini's rape of Ethiopia.

That is why Haile Selassie rode in state down the Mall. And that is why for three days, he was guest of the queen at Buckingham Palace, where her father, King George VI, could not receive him. To those of us who have witnessed the whole episode, it is certainly an experience to relish.

## Once Snubbed Selassie Feted By England

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

The state visit of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, is ended as far as official ceremonies are concerned but, Haile Selassie will, however, remain in England for about a fortnight longer.

On Sunday, three days after the arrival of the emperor, a multitude of people crowded the



# Meet America's Guest Of Honor

## HAILE SELASSIE

### The Big Boss Of A Little Country

By GEORGE DANIELS

As the conquering armies of Mussolini were marching through Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie—a ruler whose career has been featured by many ups and downs—was in Geneva, Switzerland, pleading for aid before the League of Nations. And on this day (June 30, 1936) the 'Little Emperor' issued a prophetic warning that, if heeded, might have prevented World War II.

This warning was unheeded by the League and the door thus stood open to the catastrophe of World War II, Korea, Indo-China and the frightening prospect of a global Atomic war. And, even now, 18 years later, "God and history" have recorded this warning.

#### FIRST U.S. VISIT

For the first time in history Emperor Selassie will visit the United States, at request of President Eisenhower, on May 25. Few Americans, however, know of this man, known to be the last of the world's absolute monarchs and whose "word" is above all written law.

Selassie, Ethiopia's King of kings, and conquering Lion of Judah, has been described as a dictator and slave ruler. His right to the throne, on several occasions, was challenged and he has been rumored to be an international lover and Negro.

#### ETHIOPIA—THE LAND

Ethiopia is located at the eastern tip of Africa. It stretches for about 40,000 square miles and touches Kenya on the South, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the West, the Red Sea on the North and Somalia on the East, at the Aden and the Azanian.

In this territory is a population estimated at 16,000,000. No formal census has ever been taken.

The capital of Ethiopia is Addis Ababa. Much of its land is cool, fertile and well-watered. Some sections are hot and arid.

Ethiopia is chiefly agricultural. It is inhabited by several different tribes or different religious. They raise millions of livestock, including an estimated 9,000,000 donkeys which are used principally for transport of goods.

#### SELASSIE—THE RULER

Emperor Haile Selassie is a five-foot-four, 60-year old king. His subjects hail him as "The King of Kings (a title once reserved only for our Christian God), the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God." And no monarch in the world today, wields greater power over his country's affairs. Selassie is the law of the land; his word is above church, law and court.

Selassie's former name is Ras Tafari Makonnen. He is the son of Ras Mokonnen, Emperor Menelik's first cousin, who defeated an invading Italian army at Adowa in 1826.

Claiming to be a direct descendant of King Solomon (the son of David) and the Queen of Sheba, Haile Selassie (which means Power of Trinity) was appointed regent of Ethiopia in 1916. In 1930,

two years after his successful emergence from a palace revolt, he was made Emperor.

In 1935—just five years after gaining the throne—Selassie's reign was tottering on the brink of disaster. Italy, led by the ambitious Mussolini, invaded Ethiopia, bringing destruction and havoc. A year later—1936—Selassie, after warning the League of Nations of this and future wholesale aggression by Italy and Germany, fled to England in exile.

Remaining exiled in England for five years, Haile Selassie returned to his native country in 1941 and began to raise his land out of the chaos wrought by war.

#### NO MAGIC WAND

Attempting to elevate his once backward country into the modern 20th century, Selassie had no magic wand, as did the fairy godmother who transformed Cinderella into a gorgeous beauty.

His power was, and is, so absolute, in fact, that his mere "word" was enough to start his country on the road to modernization. But along with this power the emperor coupled diplomacy and foresight, and this is what he got:

A country that is fast becoming one of the world's greatest coffee producing centers; a land that now has over 500 schools as compared with the dozen-odd schools existing in 1916 when he became regent; a land that has long, winding roads, built through and over mountains; a land of airports and radio stations. As for slavery he issued an Emancipation Proclamation in 1942, making the act punishable by fire or death.

Out of his own treasury Selassie

pays for many Ethiopian students' education abroad.

All of this he did with power.

#### PRESS CENSORED

The Ethiopian press is a highly and carefully censored press. It cannot write on government affairs nor politics. This, alone, has prejudiced many Americans who have journeyed to Ethiopia and returned disillusioned.

As for general elections, there are none; Selassie selects all his administrators and mayors and cabinet members. (His cabinet members are in name only.)

Selassie has, what one writer once termed, "a foreign legion of experts assisting him in his crusade to modernize. For fear of control of his government by some other nation, Selassie has shrewdly divided the work among representatives of many countries."

The monarch usually dresses in British-styled military uniforms with the red collar tabs of a staff officer. Occasionally he wears simple business suits.

He lives in the royal apartment of the Imperial Palace in Addis Ababa. He is known to be a devoutly religious man, belonging to the Coptic church and attends Trinity Cathedral—the biggest church in the land.

Often called a Negro, nothing alarms him more or has a tendency to rile his anger. Selassie says he is an African—a black African—and belongs to the darker race. As for the word Negro, Selassie believes it is a word derived by the white man to suit his purpose and knack for placing a tag on all things.

#### WIFE STAYS HOME

Selassie's wife is Empress Manen, who, incidentally, will not accompany him on his United States tour. They have four children and several others have died during their reign.

As a ruler Emperor Selassie has been described as having a keen "sense of justice." It was this keen sense of justice that prompted him to seek aid from the League of Nations in 1936 when Italy invaded his country.



HAILE SELASSIE





THE EMPEROR AT HIS BEST



P. 5 Thur. Jan. 4-34  
Daily World Atlanta, Ga.  
GUARD OF HONOR—His Royal Highness, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, inspects a guard of honor of the Honourable Artillery company of Britain's Queen Elizabeth at Guildhall Yard recently, before going in to receive an address from the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Noel Bowater. Later, the Emperor attended a luncheon at the Mansion House, where the Queen and her husband were his hosts (Newspress Photo)



# Selassie plans for U.S. visit in May

Will be guest of Ike in his first trip to this country

By CHATWOOD HALL  
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Colored Americans within a few months will have their first opportunity to look at Emperor Haile Selassie in the flesh. He will be in America in May as guest of President Eisenhower. While here, he will make a tour of the United States—at least those parts where Jim crow does not prevail. There can hardly be any doubt that this is great and welcome news for Afro-Americans. For never before has an African Emperor put foot on American soil.

It is welcome news for Emperor Haile Selassie himself, because he has long wanted to have opportunity to visit the United States.

His interest in America has been greater than that in any other country. And it is believed that the fact that there are millions of colored Americans in the country has much to do with it. Friends of the Emperor say that he has had a deep interest in and sincere and brotherly feelings toward his fellowmen of color in America.

He has followed closely their struggles, fortunes and great achievements with much interest.

Will colored Americans get a close-up or a long-distance look at Emperor Haile Selassie?

Will they have an opportunity to talk with him face-to-face and frankly?

Or will the Emperor be so hemmed around by "protocol" that colored Americans can see him only from the sidelines?

These questions are timely now for colored Americans. They will have become pressing in May when Emperor Haile Selassie already is in America.

Foresight is better than hindsight, if they really wish to get close to the Emperor.

Third Distant Trip  
The forthcoming American vis-

it will be the Emperor's third distant trip abroad (he has been in adjoining foreign territory).

Back in 1924, when he was Ras Tafari, he made a "grand tour" of Europe. He spent five years in exile in England while Mussolini occupied Ethiopia.

His forthcoming meeting with President Eisenhower will not be his first contact with an American president.

He met President Roosevelt aboard an American warship in the Suez canal in 1945.

The Emperor speaks French perfectly. He listens well in English and some say he can speak it fairly well, but keeps it in reserve.

## Haile Selassie Will Visit U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, Tuesday announced that Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has accepted the invitation of President Eisenhower to visit Washington as his guest.

A definite date has not yet been set for the Emperor's visit, but tentative dates are May 19 to 21, Mr. Hagerty said.

## Ethiopia to get Point 4 hospital

(Special To The AFRO)  
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — A large Italian-built hospital in Gondar, near Lake Tana, is to be taken over and staffed by Point 4 medical personnel to be brought from the United States.

Dr. Arthur Curtis, Little Rock, Ark., already has arrived here for preliminary organizational work on this health project.

The question that has been up-  
permost here since Point 4 be-

gan operation in 1952 has again arisen sharply:

"Why did the American government not send a colored American doctor here to head the health program and hospital for Ethiopians?" "Will any colored American doctor be sent here to head the health-help staff of the hospital?"

Point 4 presently has an American personnel of 68 employed on its various projects in Ethiopia. Not one is colored.

## Selassie gets bid to speak

Invitation sent by N.J. governor

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has been invited to address a joint session of the New Jersey Legislature during his visit to the United States next month.

The invitation was sent to the emperor by Democratic Gov. Robert B. Meyner, through Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The Governor's message to Mr. Dulles, dated April 9, follows:

"I am advised that His Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, plans a tour of the United States next month.

Civil Rights Record Cited

"Inasmuch as New Jersey has achieved a national reputation with respect to our anti-discrimination in the field of human relations.

"I should like, on behalf of the people of New Jersey, to invite the Emperor to address a joint session of the New Jersey Legislature during his sojourn in this country.

"The people of New Jersey would be highly honored by his visit, and I assure you that we will make every effort to insure the safety and comfort of the Emperor and his encourage."

## ETHIOPIA

# Reveal Itinerary For Selassie Trip

WASHINGTON — His Imperial Highness, Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, King of Kings, and the conquering lion of Judah, will be given all the pomp and ceremony befitting an absolute monarch when he pays an official six weeks state visit to the United States this month.

The full itinerary given by the Embassy is as follows: May 26 — Arrives at the National airport in Washington where he will be greeted by Vice-President Nixon and will receive full military honors.

From there he will go to the White House where he will be greeted by President and Mrs. Eisenhower and will be their overnight guest. A state dinner with members of the cabinet and their wives will be given at the White House.

May 27—The Emperor and his party will go to Blair House, visit Mt. Vernon and Arlington National cemetery where he will lay a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

In the afternoon a reception for members of the diplomatic corps will be held at the Ethiopian Embassy with Ambassador to the United States from Ethiopia, Ato Yilma and Madame Derssa as hosts.

In the evening, secretary of State and Mrs. John Foster Dulles will give a dinner at the Embassy.

May 28 — The Emperor will visit the national Cathedral, the Supreme Court, and the Library of Congress. At noon he will address a joint session of Congress.

The Emperor's native tongue is Amharic, but he will probably give the speech in English. Eugene R. Black, president of the International Construction and Development Bank will be host at a luncheon. The bank has made two loans to Ethiopia for highways and improvements.

Following lunch, the Emperor will go to Howard university where

he will receive an honorary degree and have a short reception. In the evening, he will be host at the Embassy for a dinner honoring President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

May 30 — The Emperor will go by train to Princeton, N. J. where he will have lunch with Gov. Robert Meyner and probably Prof. Albert Einstein. From Princeton, he will motor to New York City for a state visit there. He will attend services at the Greek Orthodox Cathedral. The Emperor has been described as a devoutly religious man. He and his family, which includes the Empress, six children and five grandchildren, hold devotional services in the Palace every morning at 6:30 a. m. (The Empress will not accompany him on the tour.) The rites of the Greek Orthodox church are similar to the Coptic church which is the Emperor's religion.

May 31 — The Emperor will go visit Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y. and will later hold a reception for Ethiopian students in New York. In the afternoon, he will attend a baseball game at Yankee stadium between the Washington Senators and the Yanks.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., will be his host at dinner. June 1 — Mayor Robert Wagner of New York will give a reception at City Hall followed by a parade down Broadway with full treatment including ticker tape. A luncheon will be given after which the Emperor will visit the Secretary of the U. N., Dag Hammarskjöld who will be host at a dinner.

June 2—The New York visit will conclude with a reception at the U. N. and a dinner with a major speech before the council on foreign relations. The itinerary from here on will take in visits to Boston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Ann Arbor, Chicago on June 8 and St. Paul on June 9, where this portion of his visit will be arranged by the American Ambassador to Ethiopia,

Walter Simonson.

June 10 the Emperor will visit Spokane, Wash., and the Grand Coulee Dam. He will spend June 11 and 12 in Seattle, Wash.

## Ethiopia Grants US 99-Year Rights

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 14 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie has signed an agreement granting the United States 99-year military base rights in Ethiopia, it was learned Friday.

Terms of the agreement remained secret.

It was learned on high authority, however, that a formal announcement will be made shortly after the emperor's arrival in the United States about May 25. He is due to leave Addis Ababa May 19 by plane for Le Havre, France, where he will board the liner United States for New York.

He will be President Eisenhower's official guest at the White House and later will make a coast-to-coast tour.

Under the new agreement it is believed the United States will install small units of ground troops in Ethiopia initially.



Mme. Sahara Recruiting...

# Jobs Go Begging, So Ethiopia Must Add Other Inducements

There are jobs looking for people in Ethiopia.

Jobs with these advantages — a house, rent-free, a salary at least equalling that which applicants are now earning or could earn in America, free transportation to Ethiopia for applicants and their families, annual three-month vacations with pay and — in some instances — automobiles provided by the government.

Details of these inviting employment situations were revealed to the DEFENDER this week by Madame Seth Sahara, Ethiopian business woman who is winding up an 18-month tour of America in search of technical aid in the task of rebuilding her country.

A personal emissary of Emperor Haile Selassie, Madame Sahara said there are openings for teachers, brick masons, electricians, tailors, beauty culturists, civil engineers, nurses, scientific farmers (to raise chickens and improve cattle breeds) as well as other tradesmen and professionals.

Madame Sahara, an earnest, pleasant woman, stressed the desire of the Ethiopian government to have colored Americans avail themselves of these positions.

She said there are a thousand Europeans to every single American Negro taking advantage of the employment opportunities in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa and fifty-two other provinces in the country.

Among the inducements offered are transportation paid back and forth on vacation trips.

Contrary to most opinion, Madame Sahara said, climate in Ethiopia is not unpleasant. There is a spring-type climate the year around, she stated, with a six-month rainy season during which it rains half a day, either during the mornings or afternoons.

Americans who have an idea that Ethiopia is a jungle wild would be pleasantly surprised to



**VISITING DEFENDER OFFICES,** Madame Seth Sahara displays monkey skins and mink rugs hand made by Ethiopian boy and girl students. A personal emissary of Emperor Haile Selassie, Madame Sahara has spent eighteen months in America spreading the word that employment

and that Addis Ababa is an extremely modern city, she declared.

Persons interested in applying for employment in Ethiopia or receiving additional information are advised to write the Ethiopian Embassy in Washington.

Business opportunities are ripe in Ethiopia also, Madame Sahara said. Her government welcomes and will cooperate with persons with capital interested in setting up businesses. As an example of a successful experiment in this di-

rection, the Ethiopian emissary cited Mrs. Mignant Ford, an American Negro who operates a private boarding school, established with her own funds but operating in a building provided rent-free by the government.

Beauticians, for example, would

be particularly welcomed, Madame Sahara said. She revealed that in a city of 400,000 there are only two beauticians — both of them male Greeks. There is a good opportunity for cleaning, pressing and fowl-raising.

Accompanied by her husband, Clarence Carter, Madame Sahara has visited New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, speaking at various colleges and public meetings.

In Tampa she had a friendly visit with Mrs. Mary Bethune, who has invited her to become an honorary life member of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Bethune's college, along with Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College granted full scholarships for Ethiopian students as a result of Madame Sahara's missionary work.



# Selassie Tours Harlem Amid Cheers

## Streets Are Jammed on Trip—He Visits Two Churches

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, received a regal ovation from scores of thousands of persons who lined the streets yesterday for the monarch's tour of Harlem.

Men and women in their Sunday best or in lounging clothes stood packed to the curb. Others leaned out of windows as they cheered the motorized procession of the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

Adults and children waved the red, green and gold flags of Ethiopia, screamed their best wishes to him and even had a few signs in Amharic, the Emperor's tongue, to show the little monarch as he rode his bearded head out of a car and waved his thanks.

The tour of the world's most famous Negro quarter was the most hectic phase of a schedule that kept the Emperor on the move almost constantly between the city and upstate New York.

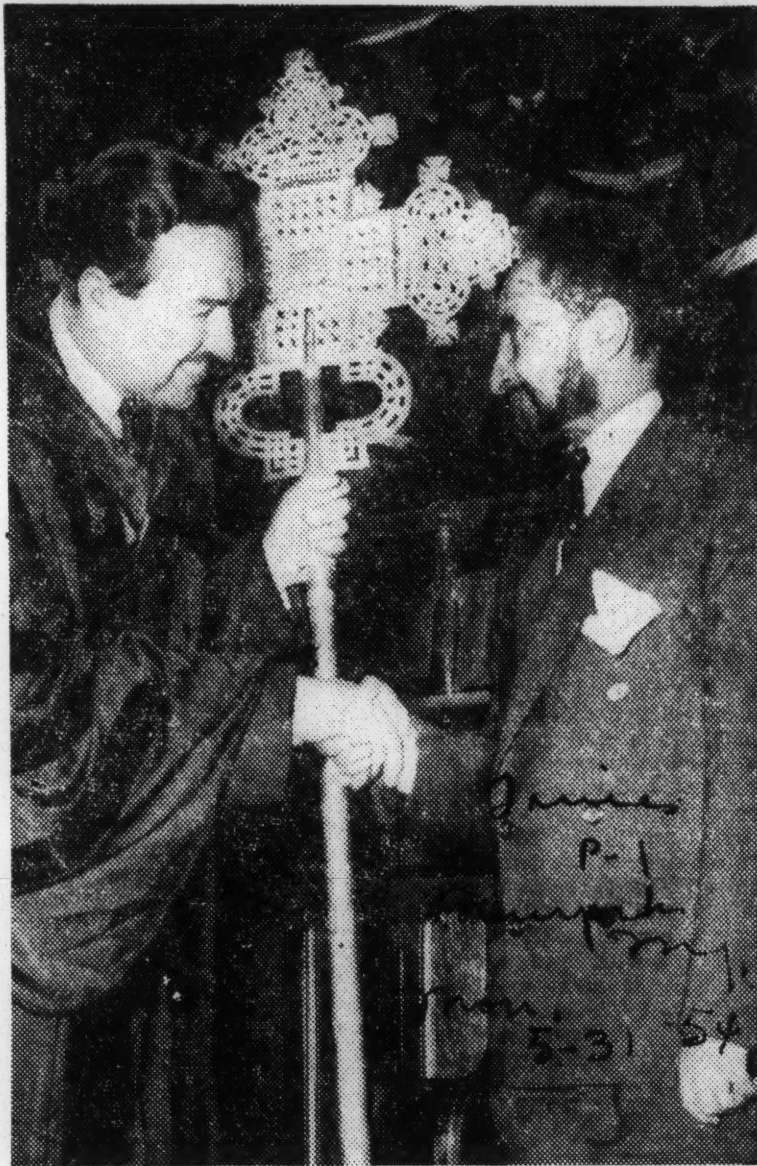
By last night, though tired, he still seemed cheerful as he prepared to go forth again today, this time to ascend the heights of the Empire State Building and then to visit the Bronx's Yankee Stadium for his first baseball game.

On his calendar yesterday, in addition to the Harlem trek, were:

• A morning visit to the Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, at 319 East Seventy-fourth Street, for a solemn doxology and the blessing of the Archbishop Michael of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America.

• A trip to Hyde Park to place a wreath on the grave of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and to have lunch with his widow.

• An afternoon visit to the Abyssinian Baptist Church, at 132 West 138th Street, where he



The New York Times (by Robert Walker)

Haile Selassie presents golden cross to the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell of Abyssinian Baptist Church during visit there.

was honored at stirring services. An informal reception for dozens of Ethiopian students at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he is staying.

Only once, as he listened to the steady outpouring of words during the day, did the Emperor stop to make a formal speech. This came after he had been obviously moved by magnificent singing and enthusiastic ovations in the Baptist church.

Then, standing at the altar between vases of flowers, he told a cheering congregation of 3,000, through an interpreter that he and his country believed in collec-

tive security to halt aggression "wherever it arises and whenever necessary."

### Ruler Receives Praise

Before his short talk, the Emperor had received considerable praise. Archbishop Michael had called him "chief of a renowned and venerable people." The Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and a member of the House of Representatives, extolled the Emperor as "the symbol around which we place all our hopes, dreams and prayers that one day the entire continent of Africa shall be as free as the country of Ethiopia."

To each church the ruler donated a hand-hammered altar cross. He is of the Coptic faith, which is similar to the Greek Orthodox denomination. The Abyssinian Baptist Church was founded in 1808 in this city by Ethiopian traders who resented being segregated in other churches.

With the Emperor throughout the day were his son, Prince Sahle, his granddaughter, Princess Sybel Desta and Yilma Desta, Ethiopian Ambassador to the United States. The Emperor wore a dark suit instead of the military uniform he wore on his arrival here.

Hours before he arrived in Harlem, preparations had been under way for his reception. Placards with his portrait had been placed on loft buildings and tenements and wooden horses were set up along the curb outside the Abyssinian Baptist Church. By midafternoon, thousands of persons were in the sun, many under parasols, along Lenox and Seventh Avenues as police reinforcements took their position on foot and on horseback.

### 25,000 Spectators in Black

At 4:37 P. M., the ruler's cavalcade rolled into West 138th Street, preceded by the motorcycle escort, and the mass of spectators pressed against the police lines, bellowing and shrilling cheers as they clapped, jumped and waved flags. The police estimated there were 25,000 persons in the square block around this spot.

After waving to the crowds, he was led into the church. He was visibly affected by a choir of 200 that sang fervently: "And he shall reign for ever and ever" from the Hallelujah chorus of Handel's "Messiah."

Repeatedly, during the thirty minute service that followed, spectators called "Amen" and applauded enthusiastically. This mood continued until the Emperor left as the organ played "Pomp and Circumstance."

Outside, the ovation was unrestrained. For a few seconds the monarch just stood on the sidewalk, staring up at tenement windows filled with waving people. The cheering became louder as he entered his car and started east along 138th Street to Lenox Avenue. Down this avenue other thousands caught the spirit and yelled to him. The same was true as the cars with the American and Ethiopian flags turned west on 135th Street to Seventh Avenue and then down Lenox to 110th Street.

Occasionally, on the way south, a car would pull away from the curb and try to tag along at the end of the motorcade. Usually, it would be cut off by a traffic light.

Once out of the Harlem the Emperor's trip back to his hotel was uneventful. He plans to remain in the city until Thursday and then begin a trip around the United States, Canada and Mexico that will continue until July 14.

## Selassie at Ball Park Gets Diplomats Upset

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

State Department protocol lost some of its starch yesterday when Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, tried to be just another sightseer in town for the Memorial Day week-end. In an inconspicuous gray suit, the small monarch did a few turns on the observatory of the Empire State Building and was almost frolicsome later in his behavior at a baseball game at the Yankee Stadium.

The very limousine that spared him the usual tourist's foot fatigue enabled him to sample the traditional American holiday traffic jam. To the chagrin of State Department people, his procession was halted on the Triborough Bridge for several minutes to permit the passage of a smaller motorcade bringing President Eisenhower from L.A. port.

Last evening the seemed in excellent humor. The day's noontime parade along lower Broadway; a reception at City Hall; an official luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he is staying; and a visit and dinner at the United Nations.

Whatever status the Emperor may have lost yesterday with the diplomatic set, he more than made up for it at the Yankee Stadium, where 30,000 fans heartily applauded and cheered his behavior.

The bearded ruler posed repeatedly for pictures with Casey Stengel, Yankee manager, from whom he accepted a baseball. Then he chatted with Bobby Brown, Yankee infielder, who had served Ethiopian troops as a physician during the Korean War.

But the Emperor, seeing his first baseball game, received his

biggest ovation as a result of an impulsive action during the Yankee-Washington game when he asked a batboy to let him try on a baseball glove. Then, to please a near-by fan with a camera, he grinned and posed for a picture. The next thing the crowd knew he was standing in his box near the Yankee dugout, pivoting in all directions and grinning as he waved his gloved hand at the applauding crowd.

By this popular demonstration he unwittingly violated a security regulation that had been carefully planned. The batboy from whom he borrowed the glove was one of three who took turns during the game sitting on a stool on the field just below the Emperor. Their job was to guard him against foul tips. They stopped a couple of rollers.

### Emperor Likes Baseball

If the Emperor was worried, he did not show it. Before leaving the Stadium at the end of the seventh inning he held a brief press conference at which he said, through an interpreter, that baseball was not as difficult as he had thought and that he liked the game. He pointed out that the favorite sport in Ethiopia, ganna, was a sort of combination of field hockey and baseball.

He showed himself a masterful diplomat when he was asked what he thought of a first-inning row when Mr. Stengel was ordered

out of the ball game by the plate umpire, John Stevens. Mr. Stengel had looked picturesquely belligerent during the argument, waving a clenched fist under the umpire's nose.

The Monarch said of the dispute, with a smile: "Each man was probably trying to help his side."

In the evening, the Emperor was guest of honor at a private dinner at the home of John D. Rockefeller 3d at Tarrytown, N.Y.

The ruler was accompanied during the day by his son Prince Sahle; his granddaughter Princess Sybel Desta; John F. Simmons, State Department Chief of Protocol; Richard C. Patterson Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee; James A. Farley, former Postmaster General; and Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau. The general, who has Ethiopian troops under his command in Korea, answered the Emperor's questions during the baseball game.

The Ethiopian Emperor has been invited by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain to make a three-day state visit to London in October.



according to a Reuters dispatch. The ruler lived in England during six years of exile when Italy, under Mussolini, ruled his country.



The New York Times

**TRYING IT ON FOR SIZE:** Emperor Haile Selassie obliges a cameraman by posing with York fielder's glove during his visit to Stadium to watch the Yanks engage in a double-header with York City's official welcome to Haile Selassie, the Senators. With him are Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, Richard Patterson Jr. of Mayor's Reception Committee, and two of monarch's aides. Seated front row, left, is James A. Farley, Mayor of New York City.

# Selassie Begins U.S. Visit May 25

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (NNPA)—** Although not yet officially decided, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia will most likely visit England towards the end of the year after touring the United States and Canada.

A visit to Great Britain would be his first since he left there, after spending his exile in London, to return to his country after it was freed on May 25, 1941, from the Italians by the British.

The Emperor left here May 19 and is due to arrive in New York May 25. His visit to the United States because of the recent up-

swing of interest in Asian and African affairs.

It is regarded as a well-timed, renewed sign of alliance with the Western Powers and as a fresh gesture of antipathy towards communism.

It also shows to other African, Middle Eastern and Asian governments that Ethiopia is taking a realistic view of world affairs.

In connection with the projected visit to Great Britain, the Emperor is interested in strengthening trade ties of the two countries.

The Ethiopian government is seeking to encourage investment in this country. The Emperor said he would particularly welcome investment from Britain and the British Commonwealth.

The Ethiopian government is

## Planning Selassie Welcome



**HULAN JACK**, Manhattan Borough president (third from left), meets with U.S. Department of State's chief protocol, John F. Simmons, (second from left), Ambassador Richard C. Patterson, Jr., chairman of Mayor's Reception Committee, (center) and others to complete arrangements for New York City's official welcome to Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia. Selassie is scheduled to arrive in New York May 25. Participating in the

conference were, left to right, William Canfield, special agent, U.S. State department; Simmons, Borough President Jack, Edward Lennett, special agent, State department; A. H. Garreston, special advisor to the Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs, A. Tesemma of the Ethiopian Embassy, Washington, and Assistant Chief Inspector James McElroy, chief of staff, New York City police department.





*Post and Times Herald* P. 3  
**'Lion of Judah' Arrives for D. C. Visit**

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, one of the world's few remaining absolute monarchs, poses with his son, Prince Sahle, 23, and his granddaughter, Princess Sybel, in

## Selassie Asks Unity To Balk Aggressor

Text of Haile Selassie's speech  
before joint session, Page 4.

By WILLIAM S. WHITE  
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28—Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, told Congress today that the free nations, large and small, must together meet aggression anywhere, whatever the cost.

Speaking to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Emperor declared that collective security was a universal principle for it is no principle at all.

The concept of collective security "cannot admit of regional

new York after his arrival yesterday for a visit in this country as the guest of President Eisenhower. He will come to Washington today.

application or be of regional responsibility," he said. Holiday Affects Attendance

"Nowhere, can the call for aid against aggression be refused by not filled. Members of the President's Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the military high com-

The Emperor, against whose small 3,000-year-old country Mussolini moved in 1936 at the height of Fascist power, asserted that

United Nations action in Korea had given a "final vindication" to the policy of meeting force with common sacrifice.

The Emperor, a slight, bearded man, spoke the first few lines of his address in a somewhat halting English in which there appeared to be, tonally, a suggestion of French.

He then read the rest in Amharic, an ancient tongue related to both Hebrew and to Arabic. To his hearers were passed out

copies of the text in English.

The Emperor was received warmly, however, and was given a standing ovation at the beginning and at the end of his address.

A factor limiting the size of the audience was that today was the beginning of a holiday weekend and Congress was becoming somewhat depopulated—so much so that later in the day the Senate had great trouble in finding enough members to transact any business.

The Senate, or about twenty of its ninety-six members, filed into the House chamber at 12:20 P. M. The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by its chairman, Admiral Arthur W. Radford, had arrived earlier.

At 12:25 members of the diplomatic corps, prominent among whom which was Sir Roger Makins, the British Ambassador, filed in. At 12:26 came four members of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Earl Warren and Associate Justices Stanley Reed, Felix Frankfurter and Tom Clark.

Four members of the Cabinet, headed by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, arrived at 12:28. Then, a Congressional escort brought the Emperor into the chamber.

### Introduced by Martin

He was introduced by Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, in these words:

"It is my great pleasure and distinguished honor to present to you the Emperor of a great and ancient people, a stalwart friend of the people of the United States, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia."

Many memories stirred of a conflict of less than twenty years ago, Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia, that seemed to some a lifetime ago, so much of crisis had this House known since then.

"Do you remember," asked a Senator of friend as he returned to the Senate side of the Capitol, "that this was to be the beginning of a Fascist Empire? And was it Churchill later told Mussolini about his Empire—that it would be left in 'shreds and tatters.' Well, it was, wasn't it?"

Though not a public word to this effect was said, the Emperor's welcome was as much for what he had been as what he was now—the first head of state to resist the Axis with all that he had.

## PRESIDENT GREETES RULER OF ETHIOPIA

*James*  
Calls Visit a 'Rare Privilege'

—Monarch Will Address  
Congress Tomorrow

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26—President Eisenhower today welcomed Emperor Haile Selassie to the na-

tion's capital today.

Here on a three-day state visit, made at the invitation of the President, the bearded monarch of Ethiopia was welcomed to the White House after having been treated to the type of reception this city reserves for royalty and for the heads of foreign states.

Met at the airport by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah and ruler of one of the world's most ancient territories traveled through flag-bedecked streets between lines of soldiers to a civic reception and on to the White House where he was honored guest tonight at a state dinner tendered by the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

At the airport, the Emperor strode between lines of smartly dressed service men from the aircraft to the broad cement apron where an honor guard of Air Force, Navy and Army men was drawn up for review.

The Ethiopian Emperor will address a joint session of Congress here on Friday and depart for New York Saturday. His tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico will last until July 14.

Awaiting the Emperor on the portico of the White House this afternoon were the President and his wife. General Eisenhower greeted the visitor as he stepped from his limousine and told him that "for Mrs. Eisenhower and me it is a rare privilege to have you as our guest in this house."

"The American people," the President said, "are honored to have you here on their shores, so that they may salute one who has established a reputation as a defender of freedom and a supporter of progress."

### Visitor "Greatly Touched"

In his response, the Emperor emphasized that he was "greatly touched" by the Presidential invitation and added: "I need scarcely remark that this is a moment to which I have looked forward with the keenest anticipation. For years it has been one of my fondest hopes to be able in person to convey to the President and the people of the United States the expression of the profound admiration which I and my people have for your great nation, Mr. President."

By Presidential order the thousands of government workers were excused from their duties in the early afternoon in time to line the streets through which the visitor's motorcade traveled from the airport. The groups of

office workers, lined up behind military guards, waved thousands of tiny red, yellow and green flags of Ethiopia.

The miniature banners waved by the crowd massed before the city's District Building provided a colorful backdrop as the Emperor, clad in a Field Marshal's uniform, stepped out of his car to receive the keys of the city from civic officials.

Tomorrow the Emperor will depart from the White House for Blair House, where he will stay for the remainder of his visit. Trips to Mount Vernon and the laying of a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier will be followed by attendance at a luncheon to be given him by the joint committee of press, radio and television correspondents and photographers.

On Friday the Emperor is scheduled to address a joint session of Congress at 12:30 P. M.

### Wagner in Courtesy Call

Emperor Haile Selassie and his party spent a quiet morning in their twenty-eighth floor suite at the Waldorf Towers yesterday before flying to Washington to be officially welcomed to the United States.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who will welcome the Emperor to New York officially Sunday, paid an unofficial courtesy call on him early yesterday morning.

Two grandsons of the Emperor, Samson Beyene and Merio Beyene, who are students at Columbia University, joined their grandfather in the Waldorf and rode in the motorcade that accompanied him to LaGuardia Marine Terminal.

## ETHIOPIAN RULER TO ARRIVE TODAY

Haile Selassie, Invited by  
Eisenhower, Will Tour U. S.,

Canada and Mexico

*James*  
Epitomizing Ethiopia's efforts to emerge from isolation, Emperor Haile Selassie arrives here today for a fifty-day tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico. He is coming here on the invitation of President Eisenhower, renewing a bid originally made by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944.

The 61-year-old monarch is to



land from the liner United States about 8:45 A. M. at Pier 86, West Forty-sixth Street, after a harbor welcome.

On the eve of his arrival Ethiopian Ambassador Ylme Deressa issued back and forth depicting the ancient Christian kingdom in Africa as a healthy bidder for private capital to build up grain, lumber, coffee, leather and textile fiber potential. The Embassy reported provisions for currency convertibility and repatriation of capital.

Assets of the State Bank were reported as \$98,260,000; reserves backing the Ethiopian dollar at 41 per cent; internal debt, zero; and external obligations, less than \$10,000,000, including an \$8,500,000 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loan and unused line of credit at the Export-Import Bank here.

United States refusal to give diplomatic recognition to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, lasting from 1936 to 1941, was held to have given this country a special place in Ethiopian esteem.

An American is governor of the State Bank, another is chief engineer of the empire's gold mines; and others aid in highway development, education and the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Defense, Finance and Foreign Affairs. Since last May, an American mission has been advising on use of military aid. In 1950, Ethiopia sent troops to Korea to help the United Nations resistance to Communist aggression.

The black-bearded Emperor was described by the Embassy as scion of a line that started with Menelik I, son of King Solomon of Jerusalem and Queen Mekeda of Sheba about 1,000 B. C. He holds the titles of Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah and Elect of God, and the name "Haile Selassie" which he took on ascending to the throne in 1930 means "The Instrument and Power of the Trinity."

Accompanying him here are his youngest son, Prince Sahle Haile Selassie, 23 years old, and a granddaughter, Princess Sebla Desta, as well as Ethiopian officials. The emperor is to stay overnight at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, leaving for Washington tomorrow, and returning to the city Saturday, with the official city reception scheduled for next Tuesday.

**SELASSIE SEEKING \$100,000,000 LOAN**

**Ethiopian Emperor Working for U. S. Credit to Help**



Associated Press Wirephoto

**MONARCH AT MOUNT VERNON:** Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, as he visited the Virginia home of George Washington yesterday during his trip to Washington. With the Emperor are Mrs. Thomas I. H. Powel, left, of Providence, R. I., regent of Mount Vernon Ladies Association, and Representative Frances Bolton of Ohio, vice regent of organization.

**Develop Natural Resources**

WASHINGTON, May 27 — Emperor Haile Selassie, here on a state visit, is laying the groundwork for a loan of \$100,000,000 for Ethiopia. Details of the credit will be worked out in conferences of State and Treasury Department officials with Ethiopian officials, it was reported today.

Informed sources said that the Emperor desired the money for the development of rich uranium deposits in Ethiopia, for the establishment of a school of engineering to give university training to likely Ethiopian students and for the establishment of a modern Ethiopian hospital in his

capital, Addis Ababa.

Government comment here was that the Ethiopian monarch would find little resistance to his requests, partly for his friendly attitude toward the Western powers in the face of overtures to Ethiopia by the Communists.

The Emperor is said to favor a loan rather than a grant on the ground that the resources of his country, notably the uranium deposits, make it economically feasible such a credit.

In addition a loan would leave his country free to develop its own ore and other resources and retain independence in disposing of the production.

Interest in an engineering school or university in Addis Ababa is said to spring from the Emperor's conviction that there are many young Ethiopians with

an aptitude for engineering who are unable to afford the cost of a formal education abroad. The ruler is said to believe that the future of his country lies in development in which engineering skill will be a deciding factor.

With regard to the hospital, it was explained, the United States had numerous opportunities to provide a modern medical center under the Point Four program of technical assistance but never made any decisive moves in that direction. The Emperor is said to feel that his own country could provide the facilities from the proceeds of the proposed loan.

There are three hospitals in Addis Ababa, the largest and most modern being that maintained by the Soviet Government. The two other hospitals, small

units by comparison with the Soviet undertaking, include one maintained by Swedish nationals and the other by Seventh Day Adventists of America.

Because of her tradition of complete independence, Ethiopia exercises an influence among Africans far out of proportion to its size, officials said here. For this reason the United States is eager to retain Ethiopian goodwill and deflate Soviet promises of cooperation.

In a luncheon address here today, the Emperor said that his losing fight in 1936 to gain the support of the League of Nations against aggression had been "gloriously vindicated by the United Nations" in Korea. The monarch addressed a group of press, radio and television representatives and news photographers.

Earlier in the day, the Emperor made a typical tourists' round of Washington and its environs. His journey took him to Mount Vernon, and to Arlington National Cemetery where he laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Tonight the royal visitor was a dinner guest of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Dulles.

## Jim Crow New Orleans Hails Haile

By O. C. W. TAYLOR

NEW ORLEANS:—The Crescent City royally entertained Haile Selassie, the emperor of Ethiopia, did it in grand style, and yet maintained its set style of racial segregation.

The emperor was feted in the mayor's parlors by the mayor and presented the keys of the city but so were Ralph Bunche and Louis Armstrong. The mayor always has been not biased in these matters — we mean the present mayor.

The Roosevelt Hotel accepted him in the international suite. They have a strict policy of race treatment. No Negroes may enter their front door, nor use the passenger elevator nor be a guest.

They call Selassie a sort of Jew and not a Negro. The emperor was entertained at International House. That institution was born out of necessity for a place where dark skinned Central and South Americans may go and not feel embarrassed. Dillard satisfied the desire of the Negro contingent to see the emperor.

And so the emperor was ac-

corded all honors. The Negro people were given an opportunity to see a black emperor extended more than usual courtesies. And above all else Southern precedents were not broken.

They do say, however, that in the mad rush by leading whites to get invitations to the party it looked as though social segregation had about come to an end way down yonder in New Orleans.



## Dr. A. Webb African American Joins Point 4

### African staff

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — At long last, Point Four, which operates on American taxpayers' money, has sent a colored American here to join its staff in Ethiopia.

He is Dr. Arthur H. Webb (Mayfair Apartments, Washington). Dr. Webb, who is a graduate of the University of Illinois, has been an assistant professor of bacteriology in Howard University for the past 11 years.

#### Health Center Work

Dr. Webb will work in Ethiopia at a Point Four health center in Gondar, near Lake Tana, source of the Blue Nile. He has been engaged to direct a health training program and later to do provincial health training work and research in environmental sanitation and epidemiology.

Aside from his Howard University position, Dr. Webb holds the rank of Lt. commander in the U.S. Public Health Services. He was accompanied here by his wife and young daughter.

## Selassie Tells Of Uranium

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Emperor Haile Selassie in a palace interview here announced that some of the best quality uranium ore in the world has been discovered in his remote East African realm.

The emperor said the quantity of uranium — the raw material for atomic energy and explosives — has not been established. A qualified source described the discovery as a "major find."

The discovery of vast uranium sources here has been rumored for some time but never officially confirmed before. Soviet propaganda already has been playing the line that the United States is "taking over" Ethiopia in order to get control of the uranium. The Belgian Congo, on the other side of Africa, now is the major supplier of the raw material.

### Ethiopian Example

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who will visit the United States beginning the latter part of May, is the ruler of an ancient Christian land which for many centuries was cut off from the rest of Christendom by hostile tribes and nations. His record includes examples of charity and forbearance that might prove an inspiration to some of his brethren of the West.

In the 1930s, Ethiopia was attacked by Italy, in as brutal and unprovoked a piece of gansterism as ever recorded in history. Mussolini's onslaught was not only an act of international banditry, but was carried out in barbarous fashion, including use of poison gas against the Ethiopians.

Haile Selassie was driven into exile. When British Commonwealth forces restored him, there was imminent danger that enraged Ethiopians would massacre thousands of Italians trapped in the country. Europeans have staged mass killings with far less provocation. But the emperor issued an effective appeal to spare the Italians. Today there are far more Italians than any other foreigners in Ethiopia, and no discrimination against them is permitted.

In 1952, a native plot to overthrow the emperor and his government was uncovered. The ringleaders were sentenced to death, but Selassie commuted the sentences to life imprisonment.

In spite of the shameful way the League of Nations let him down when Mussolini attacked, Selassie remains pro-Western. He gave evidence of his faith in collective security by sending an Ethiopian unit to fight on our side in Korea.

Being human, Haile Selassie of course is not perfect. No doubt he has his off days, when he expects the impossible from his wife and bawls out the hired hands when they don't deserve it. But this ruler of a still largely primitive African realm is in basic respects more civilized than some allegedly more ad-

vanced ones who have spattered blood across the stage of history in our time.

## Honors for the Emperor

Courier P.I. Oct. 6-5-54



**Big Moment—** Dean Charles S. H. Thompson of Howard University's law school, bestows the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon

His Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, stands at left with paper in his hands.—Cabell Photo.

New York City.

His Imperial Highness had no reason to feel homesick as thousands of black, brown, and yellow faces lined the route of a motorcade which began at the Abyssinia Baptist Church, West 138th Street, moved over to Lenox Avenue, then snaked its way south to West 135th Street, west to broad Seventh Avenue, then turned southward again to 110th Street, rolling into Central Park en route to the Waldorf-

### He Wasn't Homesick

## Harlem Cheers Haile Selassie

NEW YORK—Harlem roared a fitting welcome to the "Lion of Judah," Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Sunday as the African ruler began his four-day stay in



Astoria Hotel. The motorcade had been preceded by special services held in the Abyssinia Baptist Church which is pastored by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., New York Democrat. The services, attended by religious leaders from all denominations in Harlem, city officials, and leading civic and business figures were held at 4:30 P. M.

that nowhere can the call for aid against aggression be refused by any state, large or small. It is either a universal principle or it is no principle at all."

## Haile Selassie Awarded Dillard Univ. Citation

NEW ORLEANS, La. — New Orleans was set for the visit of royalty with the arrival Thursday of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and his royal party.

**THE EMPEROR** arrived in New York Saturday evening after a round of social and diplomatic activity in Washington, D. C., where he and his royal party had been greeted by President Eisenhower and the First Lady.

Early Sunday morning he attended services at the Greek Orthodox Cathedral, East Seventy-fourth Street, then drove over to Hyde Park, N. Y., where he and his party were the guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

While in Hyde Park, the Emperor laid a wreath upon the grave of the late President Roosevelt.

**HARLEM WAS** bedecked with banners and bunting as the "city within a city" let down its hair for the Ethiopian ruler.

Following the services held at Abyssinia and the subsequent motorcade, Ethiopian students in the United States were entertained by Emperor Haile in his royal suite at his hotel.

On Monday, Emperor Haile saw Gotham from the dizzy heights of the Empire State Building's eighty-sixth floor, was guested at dinner by the John D. Rockefeller III's at their Tarrytown home, and on Tuesday held a press conference which was followed by New York's official welcome in the form of a mammoth parade along the traditional Lower Broadway route, with attendant honors.

**IN THE** Emperor's address Friday before both houses of Congress, in Washington, he appealed to the Free World to band together under the principle of collective security to fight aggression wherever it occurs around the globe at "whatever the cost."

Selassie recalled his futile plea before the defunct League of Nations two decades ago, pointing out that he received no aid, but said that the principles he espoused then were vindicated in Korea.

He said, "However, we feel

Military honors were accorded him on arrival at Moisant International Airport at 12:50 p.m. from Mexico City. Mayor DeLesseps S. Morrison and an official reception committee met the party. Included were the Emperor; a son, 23-year-old Prince Sahle Selassie, and two granddaughters, Princess Sybel Desta and Princess Sofia Desta. The latter just joined the entourage in Mexico City on Monday, having flown from London, to Paris, to New York and then to the Mexican capital.

The visitors were taken in special cars to the Roosevelt hotel, their headquarters for the two-day stay. The procession proceeded from the airport to Carrollton and Tulane, turned on Carrollton to Canal and right on Canal to Camp, then out Canal to the hotel.

At 4 p.m. Thursday, the emperor and his group were received by the mayor and city council in the council chamber and the ruler then held a press conference.

The party went to Dillard University at 5:30 p.m. for a private reception by Dr. A. W. Dent, Dillard President. The school presented a citation to the emperor following the reception and he responded in a brief talk, which was his only public speech.

A reception at International House was held and a formal dinner at International House was given by IH executive committee members and their wives.

On Friday the emperor visited Loyola university at 10:30 a.m., where their party was greeted by Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel and others. The rest of the morning was devoted to a tour of the city.

The emperor and his party had luncheon aboard the Dock Board's "Good Neighbor" and they toured

the harbor as guests of the Dock Board. The visitors were scheduled to depart on Friday for Fort Benning, Ga.



**IN BOSTON**—Emperor Haile Selassie was guest at a luncheon held in his honor by Gov. Christian Herter and Mayor John B. Hynes at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Boston. Seated—left to right, Gov. Christian A. Herter, the Em-

peror, Mayor John B. Hynes; Standing — Rep. Herbert Jackson, Commissioner Victor Bynoe and the Rev. Father Nathan Wright, rector of St. Cyprian Episcopal Church.



# Haile sends direct message to minority

Press forward  
with courage  
African advises

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, (Exclusive) — Emperor Haile Selassie Wednesday advised the colored people of the United States to continue to press their social and intellectual advancement forward "with Christian courage."

He urges them to be confident that "justice and equality will eventually triumph throughout the world."

The direct message to colored Americans was given by the Emperor to this reporter in an exclusive interview in his suite in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

## First Interview

It was the first exclusive interview the Emperor has granted to any reporter since arriving here last May 25.

The message came after this reporter had informed the Emperor's staff that there was confusion in the minds of colored Americans as to the Emperor's position on the racial question.

The Emperor was asked directly if he had a message for the colored people of America.

The Emperor's direct reply to this reporter's question was:

"My message to the colored people of the United States is that they continue to press forward with determination; their social and intellectual advancement, meeting all obstacles with Christian courage and tolerance, confident in the certainty of the eventual triumph of justice and equality throughout the world."

During the brief interview the Emperor also exploded the repeated rumor that the peo-

ple of Ethiopia do not wish to be identified with the colored people of America or associate themselves with their problems.

## Bond Of Sympathy

With this rumor in mind I asked the Emperor this question:

"Is there a kindred feeling between your people and the colored people of America?"

The Emperor replied:

"The people of Ethiopia feel the strongest bond of sympathy and understanding with the colored people of the United States. We greatly admire your achievements and your contributions to American life and the tremendous development of this great nation."

"I have," the Emperor said, "been deeply impressed with the warmth of the reception which the colored people of the United States have reserved for me."

## Make Direct Answer

There was one other question in my mind and I asked it in as direct manner as I knew how. The Emperor answered it as directly as it was asked:

The question was: "What do you feel is the best solution to the unrest found in Africa today?"

Emperor Selassie replied:

"The orderly progress of the African people toward self government and the increasing participation by the people themselves in the institutions of their government, is in my opinion, the best long term solution to the political tensions which exist in part of America where self determination has not yet been fully achieved."

## Education Needed

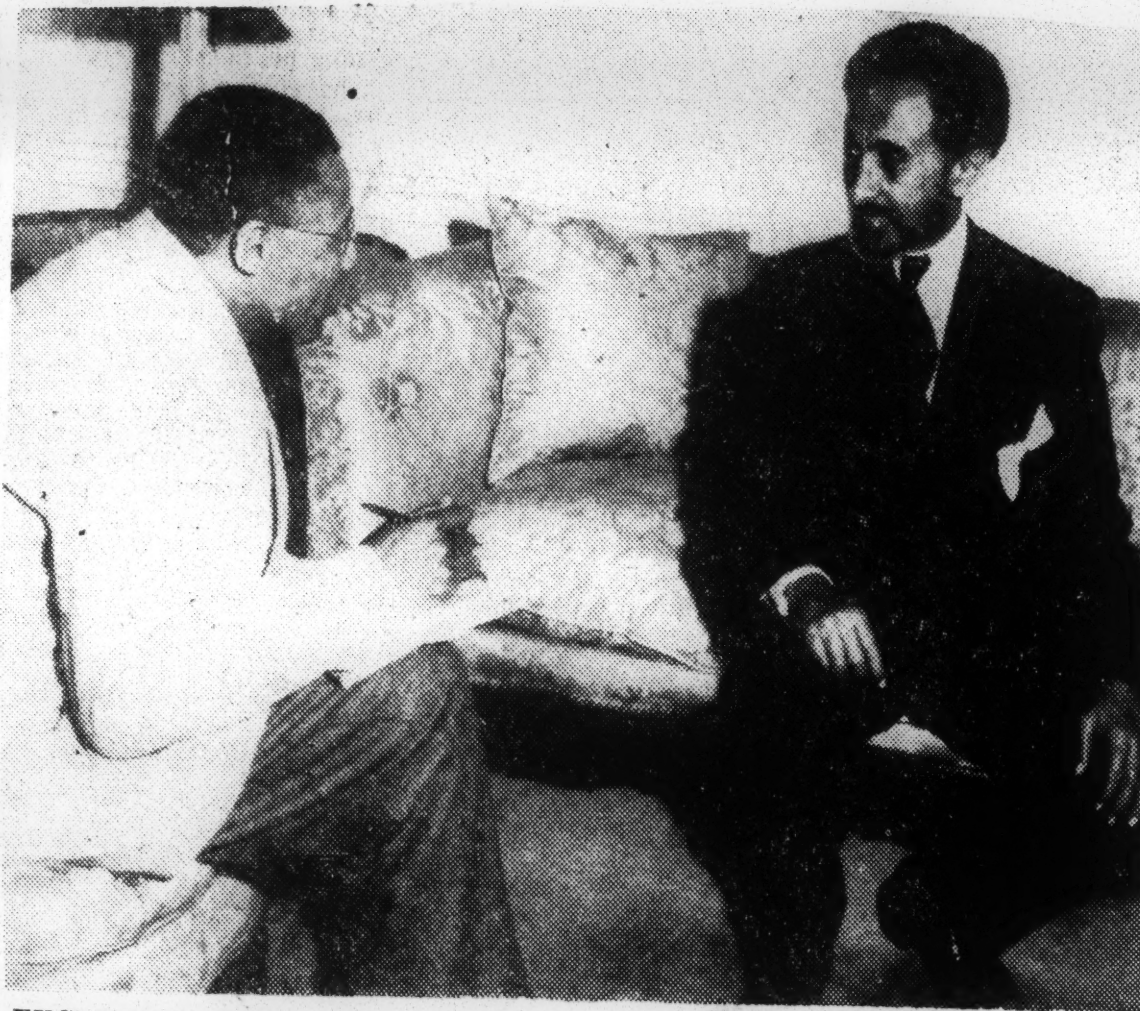
"The expansion of opportunity for education and the improvement in living standards through development programs will also be important factors in any such program," the Emperor added.

I next asked the Emperor what had been his impression of Harlem on Sunday when he rode down Seventh Avenue with 300,000 persons cheering him in an ovation.

Declaring that he was "deeply stirred by the warmth and spontaneity accorded me by New York's colored community" the Emperor said:

## Helped During War

"The visit gave me a most



**EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW** — Jimmy Hicks, AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers correspondent, has private

welcome opportunity to express my gratitude to the colored people of New York who at the time of the Fascist invasion of Ethiopia in 1936 gave us not only their prayers and moral support, but also their active help by way of the Red Cross."

The Emperor had a special word of praise for the famous choir of Abyssinia Baptist Church in Harlem which sang "King of Kings" as he marched last Sunday to address the congregation of the Rev. Adam C. Powell.

When I asked him to tell me the exact purpose of his visit to the United States, he said that he had come here to see at first hand some of the material and social achievements of this country which he has admired so long.

**Finds Nation Interesting**  
And then he added: "I am also of the opinion that the cultural and social development of your country is no less interest-

ing to me than your economic strength and your ingenuity in the physical sciences."

**Would Broaden Friendship**  
He added that in this way he hoped to broaden the friendship between this country and his own and find new ways of co-operating to the mutual advantage of both.

I asked the Emperor what had been the highlight of his visit to America thus far.

"I have, of course, been greatly impressed by the warmth and cordiality of my reception," the

with His Majesty Haile Selassie at New York City's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Emperor said, "Including, of course, the overwhelming warmth of the reception extended me by the colored people of this great nation."

## Other Reporters Wait

The Emperor granted me the interview at a time when there were at least a dozen other persons waiting to see him, many of them holding high positions.

Like all other reporters, I had fired the usual shot in the dark and asked for a personal interview.

Notice that the request had been granted came to me out of the blue and on the eve of the Emperor's departure from New York.

## Dressed In Blue Suit

He was dressed in a blue business suit when I was ushered in the room and was seated on a couch. There was a huge lounge chair near the couch, but the official who ushered me in started to move the chair and substitute a straight-backed chair.

The Emperor, however, with a wave of his hand ordered the official to let the lounge chair remain and motioned to me to be seated.

I walked over and shook his hand and took a seat. During the interview he never took his eyes from my face. To me it was the high point of 20 years of journalism.

## Soldier writes novel on post-war Germany

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—Army life is a full-time job for most privates, but not for Ernest L. Matthews Jr., of Norfolk, Va., whose first novel, "Out of Bounds," has just been published in a pocket-size edition by Universal Publishing Co. of New York City.

A psychological novel about a U.S. Soldier in post-war Germany, "Out of Bounds" was begun three years ago while Matthews was stationed in Europe with the 32nd Army Band.



## Ethiopia to Use US Radio Station

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 29 (AP) — The United States announced Friday the registration here of an agreement with Ethiopia for use of the American Army radio installation in Eritrea, on the Red Sea coast of Northeast Africa.

Walter Bedell Smith, undersecretary of state, and Ato Aklilou Abte Wold, Ethiopian foreign minister, signed the agreement in Washington May 26, 1953.

"The only U. S. military installation involved," the announcement said, "is a radio station at Asmara in Eritrea, which began operating during the second world war."

Eritrea, a former Italian colony adjoining Ethiopia, was under British occupation from the war's end to Sept. 15, 1952, when it was federated with Ethiopia under U. N. auspices.

The Eritrean constitution gives the country full control over its own domestic affairs but authorizes Ethiopia to handle its foreign affairs, currency and trade.

## Ethiopian airlines makes European flight

ATHENS, Greece — (ANP) — The Convair airliner ET 20 arrived at Ellinikon Airport here in Athens last week, from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. It was the first flight made by Ethiopia's national airline to Europe.

The flight was made at 300 miles per hour by the pressurized Convair, covering the 2,300-mile trip. Stops were made at Khartoum, Wadi Hala and Ciara. Numerous Ethiopian officials were passengers. The pilots were Europeans in the employ of Ethiopia.

A regular tri-weekly air service was inaugurated by this flight.



## REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

## Haile Selassie, The Little Man With A Broad Prospective

The dead silence in the early morning breeze was broken only by the thundering sounds of artillery fire. Every muscle and every fibre stood perfectly at attention. All eyes were focused in one direction—on the little man with the beard who stood between two top-ranking Army officers. The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, was being paid the highest United States tribute to a visiting dignitary, the 21-gun salute.

Minutes later, when the big guns had completed their mission and their crews stood at attention, only the echoes could be heard in the distance. This was broken by the strains of the Ethiopian National Anthem, played by the Fort Benning Army Post band. Following this was the Star Spangled Banner and the music never sounded better.

Once again silence prevailed while cameramen and news reel men scrambled for choice positions to get shots of the Emperor and his immediate family. Meanwhile, the crowd, gathered about to get a peek at the little man from Africa, continued to watch in silence.

At this point, people were waved to two sides to make room for an army jeep. Driven by a soldier, the vehicle rolled in the direction of the Emperor and the two top-ranking Army officers. Accompanied by the officers, he took a seat in the vehicle and began to inspect the troops.

Within a short span of thirty minutes, a most significant ceremony had taken place on the grounds of Fort Benning, Ga. Respect was paid an African leader, one who is perhaps the one single link between a thriving and awakening continent and the free world.

This tribute may not have been paid this leader twenty years ago, for history had not yet taken the turn it has today. At this time strong feeling of nationalism and self government by nations deprived of the right to freedom, showed only faint sounds in the distance.

But leaders like Emperor Haile Selassie saw further than most leaders of his day, even those in the Western world. When he warned of aggression in the thirties while his country was being invaded by Mussolini's armies, some countries stood by without even moral support. The United States took a different position. It did not take sides with Italy. And as a gesture of fulfillment, the Emperor was invited to the United States and given a welcome that rated second to none.

For those who stood on the sidelines and watched the ceremonies at Fort Benning, I am sure there were deeper implications. Paying respects to the Emperor of Ethiopia was also giving recognition to the fact that this country was a great power when recorded history began. Ethiopia has produced scientists and schol-

ars and the land about it once harbored one of the world's oldest civilizations. Evidence of this exhibits itself even today in the fighting men of Ethiopia who gave their lives in World War II and more recently in the Korean conflict.

Leadership ability reflects itself through its Emperor who looks to the West for additional skill and capital to help exploit his country's abundant natural resources.

The people are proud and they stoop to no faction or bloc. According to the Emperor, they look to the principles of collective security and will go along with nations of the world working in the interest of freedom and respect for all peoples. This might account for the half-century of diplomatic relations it has had with the United States.

I am sure that those who stood on the sidelines and watched with keen interest the tribute paid this little man who is today the symbol of dark peoples the world over, viewed the reception from other angles. The real fact is, this little man with the broad perspective, represents the emergence of colored people everywhere on the scene of leadership and respectability, a privilege rightfully due all members of the human family.

## Selassie gives Howard U. gold Bible to mark visit

As a gift in commemoration of his May visit to Howard University, Emperor Haile Selassie sent Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, a gold-covered Bible.

The Bible is 9 by 11½ inches and 3 inches thick, bound with solid gold on both sides with sheepskin pages inside.

The Ethiopians were among the first Christians and have their own version of the Bible.

The Bible is written in the original Ethiopian language—Amharic—and engraved in both Amharic and English.

It will be on display at the Howard University Library.





Photo by Higgins.

Emperor Haile Selassie as he arrived here today with his son, Prince Sahle Selassie and granddaughter, Princess Sybel Desta aboard the Liner United States.

## Selassie Departs For Princeton and Tour of Nation

Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, his son and granddaughter, arrived in Washington good-bye today and began a tour of the Nation, after exchanging warm expressions of friendship with the highest officials of the Government.

The Emperor's party entrained for Princeton University and planned to arrive in New York later in the day.

The monarch concluded a three-day state visit, which included an overnight stay at the White House as the guest of President and Mrs. Eisenhower and an address yesterday to a

joint session of Congress.

In virtually every public appearance, he reiterated his conviction that the world must accept and apply without reservations the principle of collective security.

The Emperor was host last night at a dinner honoring President and Mrs. Eisenhower in the Ethiopian Embassy. It was the final formal function of his heavy Washington schedule.

A few hours earlier he accepted an honorary degree from Howard University, the first of four such honors to be bestowed by American educational institutions during his tour.

## Ethiopia Will Stand Against Aggression, Selassie Declares

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia says his nation is "prepared to stand against aggression wherever it may appear" by joining in any efforts that are "good for collective security."

His country, the monarch said yesterday, is particularly looking to the United States for joint economic and military undertakings.

"We expect most fervently," Haile Selassie said, "the United States to help us, to give us its assistance in all fields of Ethiopian life."

### On TV Program.

The Emperor expressed his views through an interpreter in



WELCOMING AN EMPEROR—Vice President Nixon and House Speaker Martin applaud as Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, takes the podium at a joint session of Congress yesterday.

—AP Photo.

answer to questions on the NBC-TV show "Youth Wants to Know." The program was filmed before Haile Selassie left for New York Saturday on a tour of this country.

He said Ethiopia's foreign policy was based on "collective security," that nations both large and small can remain free only by standing together. Particularly for a small nation, the Emperor said, the best thing they can do for world peace is "to follow the principles of the United Nations effectively, and also if all nations given up selfishness."

### Against Aggression.

Asked if Ethiopia would send a delegation if United Nations dispatched troops to Indo-China, Haile Selassie replied:

"Collective security is the basis of our foreign policy and Ethiopia is prepared to stand against aggression wherever it may appear."

Asked if his country would join other nations in the Near East and Africa in security pacts, Haile Selassie replied:

"Ethiopia is always willing to co-operate in anything that is good for collective security."





[Associated Press Wirephoto]

**Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie and his granddaughter, Princess Sybel Desta, aboard liner. United States, as they arrived in New York yesterday.**



**EMPEROR VISITS ROOSEVELT GRAVE—Hyde Park, N. Y.—Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie places a wreath at the grave of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt during memorial Day service yesterday, as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, left, and John Simmons, chief of protocol, United States State Department, watch the ceremony.**  
—AP Wirephoto.



# People of African origin helped U.S.

Ethiopian ruler identifies himself  
with colored peoples of the world

JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON

Emperor Haile Selassie identified himself and the people of Africa with colored Americans Friday, and said the United States would never have reached its present world stature were it not, in part, for the work of Africans whose descendants are the colored Americans of today.

The Emperor's direct association of his people with the colored people of America came as he accepted an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Howard University.

It exploded the oft repeated, but never confirmed, rumor that the Ethiopians do not wish to be identified with colored Americans.

With an estimated 10,000 per-

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—The belief that Emperor Selassie and Ethiopians generally did not

ored people of this nation.

The Howard University convocation exercises, at which the Emperor received his degree, was the first pre-dominantly colored audience before which the Emperor has appeared since being in this country.

Accepting the award as a "tribute to my people" and a tribute to the "contributions of the peoples of Africa everywhere" the Emperor said:

"It is certain that the United States of America would not have reached today its present world stature, were it not, in part, for the enormous labours of Africans whose great descendants are here represented on this occasion.

## Continuing Tradition

"You are continuing that tradition in expanding the new frontiers of thought and science here in these halls of Howard University through the intelligence and efforts of peoples of African origin.

The Emperor's originally prepared address was scheduled to have ended at this point with an appropriate statement which told of the honor he felt over the degree.

But for the first time since his public appearances here in this country the Emperor deviated from his prepared speech and added these words:

"The world," he said, "is be-

## ETHIOPIA

coming increasingly aware of the importance of the contributions made by colored peoples everywhere to higher and broad standards of social concepts.

## All Men Brothers

"Events of recent days, here in the United States, have brilliantly confirmed before the world the contributions which you have made to the principle that all men are brothers and equal in the sight of God."

This was obviously a direct reference to the Supreme Court's decisions in the school cases and the inference was not lost on anyone in the gathering.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson conferred the degree on Emperor Selassie on the campus in the plaza located in front of the Howard Administration Building.

It was an impressive ceremony. The skies threatened rain up until the very moment of the presentation, but as the Emperor mounted the platform the skies cleared and perfect weather prevailed.

## 147th Howard Degree

The degree, the 147th to be conferred by Howard since its inception in 1874 was voted by the trustees at their April meeting this year and marked the first time that the University had ever presented an honorary degree to the head of a sovereign state.

In awarding the degree Dr. Johnson recalled the struggle

## VISIT OF EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE TO UNITED STATES

made by the Emperor when the League of Nations refused him help against Italy's aggression of 1936.

He said in that struggle the Emperor had stamped himself as "the long-to-be remembered voice of the conscience of mankind."

## Dr. Johnson Eloquent

Then after telling of how the Emperor had restored freedom to his country and its people, Dr. Johnson in a burst of eloquence said:

"At a time when the greater part of Africa lies wounded by colonial power and is writhing with painful and sometimes violent effort to find its way to freedom, you have invited the nations of the world to a better way. 'Come to this part of Africa, 'you have said, 'not to dominate, to exploit and to humiliate her people, but to help them and to serve them your knowledge of technology, your knowledge of public health, your constructive use of fluid capital. We have need of such friends in Ethiopia."

There was drama all over the old Howard campus as Dean Charles Thompson of the Graduate School stepped to the podium.

## Emphasized Word Signal

In a clear ringing voice which echoed against the outer walls of historic old Clark Hall and

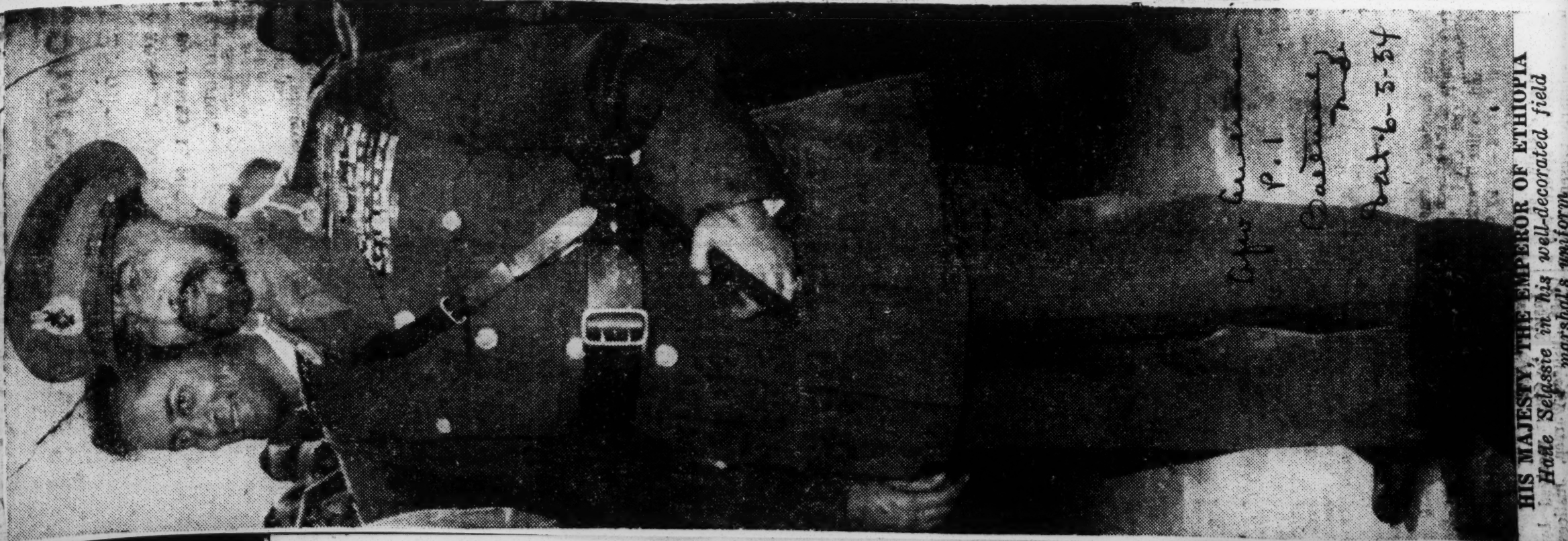
said: "Mr. President, I have the signal honor of presenting to you as a candidate for the degree of doctor of laws His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie the First."

The Dean emphasized the word "signal" and everyone in the huge crowd knew that it was a signal honor.

The Emperor's son, Prince Sahle Selassie and his granddaughter Princess Selba Desta were present to witness the ceremonies along with other official members of the Emperor's party.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Emperor staged a dinner for President Eisenhower at the Ethiopian Embassy and returned to New York the following day with a stop over in Princeton.

He resembles...



HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA  
Haile Selassie in his well-decorated field  
marshal's uniform





*Apes American P.I. Baltimore, Md.*  
**GETS HONORARY DEGREE AT HOWARD**

Emperor Haile Selassie accepts honorary degree from Howard University at special convocation. President Mordecai W. Johnson (left) made the presentation. In background is Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of University's graduate school.



# Haile Selassie reminds United States Congress of Ethiopia's place in sun

35-minute talk before joint session feature of D.C. tour

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON — Emperor Haile Selassie stood before a joint session of Congress, Friday, and called on the world to apply the principle of collective security, "whatever the cost." The conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah made his plea in a dramatic, 35-minute address before this nation's top government officials.

During this time, he spoke for 32 minutes in his native Amharic tongue, the official language of his government.

Vice President Nixon presided and five justices of the Supreme Court and other high cabinet officials were present where Selassie spoke.

The Ethiopian monarch, whose country was overrun by the Italians in 1936, said collective security can succeed only if it is based on a determination "to support it universally, both in time and space, but also whatever the cost."

## Visits Supreme Court

Emperor Selassie addressed the special session a half hour after an official visit to the Supreme Court Building.

There Chief Justice Warren and four other associate justices donned their black robes to welcome him in the Chief Justice's chambers.

He entered the joint session held on the House side of the Capitol promptly at 12:30 p.m. amidst a thundering standing ovation from the members of both houses of Congress and the capacity audience, which packed every seat in the galleries.

Prior to the Emperor's entrance, Vice President Nixon arrived and took over the speaker's gavel. The Emperor was escorted to the speaker's podium by five senators and five representatives selected by the Senate and House.

## Wears Civilian Attire

Making his first appearance in civilian clothes in this country, the Emperor wore a navy blue double breasted suit, black shoes and a white shirt. Out-

side, he wore a grey Homburg hat.

He mounted the podium in his shy, but dignified manner and began to read his prepared address in accented English.

He read only three paragraphs of the speech before he switched to his native tongue. This left many spectators unable to understand what he was saying.

Someone hurriedly passed out press copies of the speech to the legislators, and Chief Justice Warren and Justice Frankfurter were seen sharing a copy of the speech together.

The spectators in the galleries, however, were completely lost, since they had no copies of the speech. There was no interpreter for them.

When the Emperor finished, however, he was given another thundering round of applause from both the galleries and the floor.

## Clever Presentation

The Emperor's speech was a clever, scholarly presentation of the role being carved out for Ethiopia in the world today.

He pointed out how 18 years ago he had appealed to the League of Nations for aid when his country had been overrun by Italy and he told how when that aid failed to come:

"I personally assumed before history the responsibility of placing the fate of my people on the issue of collective security..."

He pointed out that his actions marked the first time in world history that the collective security issue "was posed in all its clarity."

## Rightness Of Course

"My searchings of conscience convinced me," he said.

"Of the rightness of my course, and if, after untold suffering and indeed, unaided resistance at the time of aggression, we now see the final vindication of that principle in our joint action in Korea, I can only be thankful that God gave me strength to persist in our faith until the moment of its recent glorious vindication."

After having thus rightfully pictured his nation as the spearhead of collective security, the Emperor then went on to point to the strategic importance of his nation as a bulwark of aggression in Africa.

The Emperor only mentioned the word "race" once in his 35-minute talk. That came when he said in speaking of his country:

"On the other hand, 3,000 years of history make of Ethiopia a profoundly African state in all that that term implies. In the United Nation, she has been to the forefront in the defense of Africa's racial, economic and social interests."

## Among The Throng

In the huge crowd which thronged the galleries were many colored Washingtonians; and others came from Baltimore to hear the speech.

Among those glimpsed were Elmer Henderson of the American Council on Human Rights; Hosea Lindsay, Lois Lippman, White House secretarial aide, and Mrs. Carl Murphy of Baltimore.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell was in his seat on the floor and had with him some members of the Emperor's official party.

Princess Selba Desta, and Madame Deressa, wife of the Ethiopian Ambassador, sat in a choice seat in the gallery and warmly applauded the Emperor. The Emperor's son, Prince Sahle Selassie, was also present.

The Emperor's day began with a morning worship at the Washington Cathedral where he presented to the church a solid gold cross, similar to one which he sent the Cathedral in 1936.

He dug a shovel of earth from the church garden for the planting of some flowers and headed for the Supreme Court.

## Morning Dress

When the party arrived at the Supreme Court, T. Perry Lippitt, marshal of the court, came out in morning dress, complete with tails, and escorted the Emperor and his party into the court.

Inside he was received by Chief Justice Warren, Justices Reed, Frankfurter, Clark and Jackson. The Emperor was

closeted with them for ten minutes and then Justice Warren led him out into the court chamber.

Justice Warren pointed out various aspects of the court room to the Emperor and told him that there was only one thing bad about the beautiful Supreme Court Building, that its acoustics are bad.

The Emperor showed an interest in the differences of the chairs of the justices and Justice Warren explained to him that each chair represented an individual choice of a justice.

"These arguments," the justice said laughingly, "get pretty long at times, Your Majesty."

The Emperor then left the court and paid a visit to the Library of Congress, after which he then proceeded to the joint session of Congress.

Later in the afternoon, he went to Howard University for the special Convocation exercises.

Baptist Church and that the number of people who saw the Emperor between Uptown Harlem and the Waldorf-Astoria would approach a half million.

## Lined Tenement Roofs

They lined the roofs of tenement houses. They hung from windows. They saluted him from doorways. They jammed the sidewalks and they overflowed into the streets.

The ovation came as the Emperor mounted the podium in historic Abyssinia Baptist Church of Adam C. Powell, fresh from placing a wreath on the grave of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

The Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah swept into Harlem with the dash and swiftness of a German panzer division on the move to conquer a great city.

## Sped Into District

Lead by a squadron of New York's finest on motorcycles, his motorcade swung off the West Side highway on to 155th St. atop Sugar Hill at a speed of on this reporter's speedometer of sixty miles an hour.

With sirens blowing and tires screeching, as the nine huge Cadillacs surged into Harlem up near the Polo Grounds, a great roar and a hint of what was to come went up from the thousands attending the ball game at 155th St. and Edgecombe Ave.

But even this roar did not prepare the Emperor or his party

for the mass of cheering humanity which greeted him as he slowed down and swung into Seventh Ave., Harlem's own TV Lane.

## Ethiopian Flags

There were people everywhere, waving the flag of Ethiopia as the procession went on down to 138th Street and pulled up before Congressman Powell's church.

Inside the packed church of 3,500, Congressman Powell arose to the occasion. He introduced the Emperor to his audience, using his full title, Haile Selassie, The First, The Conquering Lion of Judah, King of Kings, Emperor of God, saying "I take pleasure in welcoming you here, Your Imperial Majesty. This church was founded in 1808 by some of your own subjects and before you, today, sit the sons and daughters of the people of Africa."

## Pays Him Honor

"We are here representing 750,000 Afro-Americans of the American way of life. There is no segment in the life of great city in which you will not find us represented."

"We honor you as the first head of any state in the world to resist the axis powers. If the world had listened to you, there would have been no World War II."

"We honor you because you are a symbol around which we place all our prayers that the day of the entire Continent of Africa shall be free as Ethiopia."

Virtually every sentence of Mr. Powell's speech was deafening when he stated there would not have been a second World War if the world had listened to Emperor Haile Selassie; and it was equally loud when he said that Harlem's prayers were being offered for the day when Africa is free.

## Emperor Speaks Amharic

The Emperor rose to speak in his native Amharic tongue, with his minister of protocol serving as his interpreter.

But his own words and those of his interpreter were almost drowned by applause. Harlem did not know what he was saying, and there were those who clapped even before his words were translated, but the audience simply loved to hear the

Emperor speak. It applauded again and again.

The Emperor expressed great pleasure at his reception and offered his thanks to Harlem for the thousands of dollars sent to Ethiopia by Harlemites during the trying time when his country was at war alone.

He also praised them as the descendants of Africa who have helped to make America great.

The crowd that lined the streets at 125th St. near the Theresa Hotel was the largest this reporter has ever seen in Harlem.



# Black Dignitaries Abroad...



*186 Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
**Emperor and Host—** Emperor M. Coty, of France, and his wife, prior to  
Haile Selassie of Ethiopia enjoys a reception at the a dinner given in the Emperor's honor.—Eu-  
Elysee in Paris flanked by the President. ropean photo.



# Canadians hail Haile

Says he's happy U.S. high court outlawed segregated schools

By JAMES L. HICKS

OTTAWA, Canada — Emperor Haile Selassie told the people of Canada here Friday that he was happy the United States Supreme Court had outlawed segregated schools.

"The decision of the Court is in keeping with the principles and ideals of the United States Constitution," the Emperor said.

The statement came as the Emperor and his party of 24 were given a royal welcome befitting a king at Ottawa's Rockliffe airport, where he was greeted by Canada's Prime Minister St. Laurent, Gov. General Massey and a 21-gun salute.

## Flies From Boston

He arrived here in a four-motored plane of the Royal Canadian Air Force which had flown to Boston to bring him here. Two officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were on the plane when it arrived in Boston to pick up the Emperor.

The Emperor arrived Thursday wearing the uniform of a field marshal and carrying his now famous swagger stick. He was greeted in French and English by the governor general and the Prime Minister and replied to them in French, which he speaks fluently.

After inspecting his guard of honor, the Emperor was then welcomed by Ottawa's woman mayor, Charlotte Whitton, and escorted to the governor general's house, from which he later went to an official reception at government house, where he spent the night.

## Welcomed In Commons

Friday morning, the Emperor was greeted with a desk thumping welcome in the House of Commons where he was permitted to do what no British monarch is allowed to do—take a seat in the House of Commons gallery.

Ever since the House of Commons banned Prince Charles, no

British monarch has ever set foot in the Commons.

After his appearance before Parliament, the Emperor visited the press galleries to talk with newsmen and it was here that he made his statement on the U.S. Supreme Court decision.

During the conference, he was asked still another loaded question. The question was whether he felt it better for the Sudan to be independent or to remain under Egyptian rule.

## Favors Freedom For Sudan

The Emperor replied, without sidestepping, that Ethiopia is an independent state and that she would like to see others in the same position and for that reason, he would rather see an independent Sudan.

Following a tour of various buildings in Canada, the Emperor then flew to Montreal, where he was given another royal welcome and honored with a doctor's degree from the University of Montreal.

This was a colorful procedure at the famed university, located atop one of Montreal's many mountains. The degree was presented by Monsig. Olivier Maurault, rector of the university, in the presence of Cardinal Paul Emile Leger.

## Delays Commencement

The Emperor came to the university directly from the airport. He was late and the school held up its commencement exercises for him. The cardinal greeted him on the steps of the university and escorted him and his party to the stage inside, where the robe signifying the degree was draped on his shoulders.

The Emperor then sat through the presentation of hundreds of diplomas to students and was then whisked away in a Rolls Royce to Montreal's famed chalet atop a mountain overlooking the city.

He then returned to Montreal and the Hotel Windsor where he

occupied the royal suite, the same occupied by Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Canada.

## 'Good Luck' Fails Him

The Emperor's "good luck" on weather which had served him all during his visit to the U.S. failed him on his arrival in Canada and there was noticeable difference in the size of the crowds as he toured through Ottawa and Montreal when compared to crowds in the United States.

But there was no lack of spirit in the crowds which braved drizzling rains in the two cities and outside his hotel in Montreal large crowds waited for hours until he reappeared after going in for a brief rest.

U.S. State Department officials left the Emperor when he boarded the Canadian plane, since it was not considered good diplomatic protocol for them to follow him here. And with them went a good deal of the smooth working machinery which made it easy for newsmen to cover the Emperor.

## Stiffness Exasperating

Here in Montreal even photographers meeting the Emperor at the airport showed up in tuxedos and at state affairs everyone dressed formally. This stiffness made for a rather difficult situation for this reporter who is the only American newsmen covering the visit of the Emperor to Canada, Canadian police, however, extended the writer every courtesy.

The Emperor and his party appear to be holding up well under the heavy schedule which he maintains. The princess, however, is showing signs of fatigue.

During the brief interview the Emperor also exploded the often repeated rumor that the people of Ethiopia do not wish to be identified with the colored people of America or associate themselves with their problems.

WITH THIS rumor in mind I asked the Emperor this question: "Is there a kindred feeling between your people and the colored people of America?"

The Emperor replied: The people of Ethiopia feel the

strongest bond of sympathy and understanding with the colored people of the United States. We greatly admire your achievements and your contributions to American life and the tremendous development of this great nation.

"I HAVE" the Emperor said, "been deeply impressed with the warmth of the reception which the colored people of the United States have reserved for me."

There was one other question in my mind and I asked it in as direct a manner as I knew how. The Emperor answered it as directly as it was asked.

The question was: "What do you feel is the best solution to the unrest found in Africa today?"

Emperor Selassie replied, "The orderly progress of the African people toward self-government and the increasing participation by the people themselves in the institutions of their government, is in my opinion, the best long term solution to the political tensions which exists in parts of Africa where self determination has not yet been fully achieved."

"THE EXPANSION of opportunity for education and the improvement in living standards through development programs will also be important factors in any such program," the Emperor added.

I next asked the Emperor what had been his impression of Harlem on Sunday when he rode down Seventh avenue with 300,000 persons cheering him in an ovation.

DECLARING THAT he was "deeply stirred by the warmth and the spontaneity accorded me by New York's colored community," the Emperor said:

"The visit gave me a most welcome opportunity to express my gratitude to the colored people of New York who at the time of the Fascist invasion of Ethiopia in 1936, gave us not only their prayers and moral support, but also their active help through the Red Cross."

THE EMPEROR had a special

Emperor Tells Race To Continue Forward March

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.— Emperor Haile Selassie Wednesday advised the colored people of the United States to continue to press their social

movement forward "with Christian courage" and to be confident that justice and equality will eventually triumph throughout the world.

This direct message to colored Americans was given by the Emperor in an exclusive interview in his suite in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the first granted since arriving here on May 25.

THE MESSAGE came after this reporter had informed the Emperor's staff that there was confusion in the minds of colored Americans as to the Emperor's position on the racial question and asked the Emperor directly if he had a message for the colored people of America.

The Emperor's direct reply to this reporter's question was:

"MY MESSAGE to the colored people of the United States is that they continue to press forward with determination, their social and intellectual advancement, meeting all obstacles with Christian courage and tolerance, confident in the certainty of the eventual triumph of justice and equality throughout the world."

During the brief interview the Emperor also exploded the often repeated rumor that the people of Ethiopia do not wish to be identified with the colored people of America or associate themselves with their problems.

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"THE EXPANSION of opportunity for education and the improvement in living standards through development programs will also be important factors in any such program," the Emperor added.

I next asked the Emperor what had been his impression of Harlem on Sunday when he rode down Seventh avenue with 300,000 persons cheering him in an ovation.

DECLARING THAT he was "deeply stirred by the warmth and the spontaneity accorded me by New York's colored community," the Emperor said:

"The visit gave me a most welcome opportunity to express my gratitude to the colored people of New York who at the time of the Fascist invasion of Ethiopia in 1936, gave us not only their prayers and moral support, but also their active help through the Red Cross."

THE EMPEROR had a special



word of praise for the famous choir of Abyssinia Baptist Church in Harlem which sang "King of Kings" as he marched in last Sunday to address the congregation of the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell.

When I asked him to tell me the exact purpose of his visit to the United States he said that he had come here to see at first hand some of the material and social achievements of this country which he has admired so long.

AND THEN he added: "I am also of the opinion that the cultural and social development of your country is no less interesting to me than your economic strength and your ingenuity in the physical sciences.

"The music of the great choir of the Abyssinia Baptist Church which I had the occasion to hear last Sunday expressed for me a very important aspect of American life of which all people will be proud.

"OF COURSE," added the Emperor, "I am also interested in talking with representatives of your social and political life and with people from all walks of life."

He added that in this way he hoped to broaden the friendship between this country and his own and find new ways of co-operating to the mutual advantage of both.

I asked the Emperor what had been the highlight of his visit to America thus far.

"I have of course been greatly impressed by the warmth and cordiality of my reception" the Emperor said, "including of course the overwhelming warmth of the reception extended me by the colored people of this great nation."

## Hail Haile Selassie

Several weeks ago, just before his arrival here, we wrote an editorial and captioned it: "A Memo to Selassie."

We don't know whether he saw it, but we are glad to note that the Emperor is making friends and influencing people in the United States.

Our earlier editorial reflected the concern of especially Negroes in this country over reports that the Emperor did not wish to be identified with American Negroes.

Those who have followed his visits to

New York City, Washington and Chicago report that he has gone out of his way to demonstrate his identity with the American Negro.

In New York City, he made a special trip to Harlem, worshipped at Abyssinian Baptist church, after attending services at the Greek Orthodox church of his own faith.

In Washington, he visited the campus of Howard university where he was awarded an honorary degree. A part of his remarks on that occasion was addressed to the descendants of African people.

Later in an interview in New York, he issued a special message to the American Negroes which was carried on the front page of this paper last week.

In Chicago, last week, he made room on his already crowded itinerary to include a stop at South Park Baptist church where 3,000 Southsiders greeted him with unbounded enthusiasm.

George Daniels, Defender reporter who traveled with the Emperor's party during the Chicago visit reported that Haile Selassie's countenance brightened when his car pulled up at the church and a wildly enthusiastic crowd greeted him.

Daniels believes it was the high point of the day for the Emperor.

In New York, he cited James R. Lawson, president of the United African Nationalist movement, who had been snubbed by the official welcoming committee.

In Chicago he decorated Janet Harmon, former aviatrix and long friend of Ethiopia.

An Irish policeman in Chicago described the Emperor as "the king of the colored people."

At the rate he's going, he'll be just that to those who have followed his tour in the United States.

## Officer Says Ethiopian Soldier Second To None

BY WILLIAM GORDON  
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

It was at a luncheon at Fort Benning, Ga. when a young Army officer came forward and stood directly in front of the Emperor of Ethiopia. Draped in a large ribbon that fell across his shoulder, the officer began to speak.

In part, he said, "I had the opportunity, while in Korea to command a regiment made up of various races and nationalities, including Ethiopians. I rate the Ethiopian soldier second to none in the world."

### STAR OF ETHIOPIA

Colonel John M. Hightower had just been presented the Distinguished Order of the Star of Ethiopia by Emperor Haile Selassie during his visit to Fort Benning.

The little man who pleaded with the Western world in 1935 to help stem aggression, when Italy invaded his country, was able to prove almost twenty years later that the Ethiopian soldier is one of the best fighting men in the world today.

Ethiopia, the nation to first test the League of Nations on the principles of collective security has been among the first to come to the aid of the United Nations when Communist aggression was condemned.

### UNIQUE RECORD

Ethiopia's Kagnev Battalion, integrated into the U. S. Seventh Division, served almost throughout the Korean war and established a unique record for its troops during the conflict.

During the entire Korean operations, none of the Ethiopian troops were captured. Despite the casualties, which ran as great as those of other units, Ethiopian troops fought to the last man and established a reputation for fighting. When their positions were overrun by the enemy, they would die at their posts rather than give in to the Communists.

### NUMEROUS DECORATIONS

Ethiopian soldiers have won numerous decorations. The original troops, and subsequent rotation groups, arrived on the scene with thorough basic training. They needed only refresher help in learning the use of post-World War II weapons. Many of these Ethiopian troops, who fought in

World War II and in the Korean conflict, are being used in Ethiopia as cadres to speed the training of new recruits.

### MUTUAL AGREEMENT

A Mutual Security Agreement exists between the United States and Ethiopia, and has been in effect since May 1953. Since this time a special United States Mission has been advising units in Ethiopia in the use of modern fighting equipment. The Empire maintains special schools for training officers of the Imperial Guard, the Army and the Air Force.

Some Ethiopian troops have been taken through Fort Benning. Some have entered the Officers Training School there. While at Fort Benning, Emperor Haile Selassie thanked the officers for the attention given both his troops and prospective officers.

Relations between the United States and Ethiopia are not new. The two countries first exchanged diplomatic missions fifty years ago.

Ethiopia takes pride in pointing to the U. S. refusal to recognize Italy's annexation program of their homeland in 1935.

The government also respects the United States for its assistance in securing the return of Eritrea to the Empire, Lease-lend aid immediately after the 1941 liberation, the liberal terms granted on surplus property, and equipment after the need of World War II, and the U. S. Point Four assistance in the last few years.

Aside from producing one of the best fighting forces in the world as a small nation, today twenty-five nations maintain diplomatic missions in Ethiopia.





**ETHIOPIAN VISITOR ARRIVES:** Emperor Haile Selassie, making his first visit to U. S., walks down gangplank of the liner United States. Accompanying him are Richard Patterson Jr., chairman of Mayor's Reception Committee; Col. Makonnen Denneke, aide camp to Emperor, and other city officials. He is here on invitation of President Eisenhower.

The New York

## Ethiopia's Emperor Lands Here Amid Noisy Welcome



James P. 1 Wed. 5. 26-54 New York Times  
Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah and Elect of God, puts finger to ear to soften din as he arrives on liner United States. At left is his granddaughter, Princess Sybel Desta, and at right, Richard C. Patterson Jr. of reception committee.

## Emperor Selassie Receives Citation

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia received a citation at Dillard University in an open air ceremony during his visit to New Orleans June 24.

New Orleans was included in the Emperor's tour of the country as the personal guest of President Eisenhower.

The schedule included a visit to City Hall, June 24, where he was received by the Mayor and City Council and held a press conference in the Mayor's office. Following this he visited Dillard University where a citation was presented in a ceremony on Kearny Terrace.



By PETER KIHSS

Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Emperor of one of the world's most ancient territories, arrived here yesterday. He voiced the hope that with American private investment his country might swiftly develop modern opportunity. A sturdy figure in a red-trimmed khaki field marshal's uniform with nine rows of medals, he looked far younger than his 61 years. His thick black hair and beard had no touch of gray. His regal bearing made him seem taller than his 5 feet 4 inches. As the liner United States warped into Pier 86, West Forty-sixth Street, he brushed aside Ethiopian and State Department advisers who wished him to avoid answering press questions until he reached Washington. Investment, he said, would be "by far the most important help his nation could receive."

In Amharic, translated by his Ambassador to Washington, Yilma Deressa, he reported opportunities in the fields of communications, such as railroads and minerals and agriculture. He expressed the hope that Ethiopia has uranium, the precious raw material of the atomic age, but said this still requires study.

The Emperor preferred to avoid discussing negotiations for United States military bases. The United States Ambassador to Ethiopia, Joseph Simonson, confirmed independently that an agreement would be concluded in Washington.

#### Reads Answer in English

Later the Emperor posed on the ship's starboard deck for a Columbia Broadcasting System Television program, arranged with the State Department, and was filmed from a tugboat alongside. Reading previously written answers in English, he said, "Ethiopia has done everything within her means to oppose aggression everywhere."

Recalling that Ethiopia had been the only African nation to send troops to aid United Nations resistance against aggression in Korea, he said: "There is no Communist infiltration in Ethiopia."

The Emperor arrived with his third son, youngest of six children, and his granddaughter—both twenty-three years old. Prince Sahle Selassie is British-

educated. He flies his own plane and collects jazz records. Princess Sybel Desta, an Oxford University student and daughter of the Emperor's oldest child, was a striking picture with her hat made from an egret wing and her jade earrings.

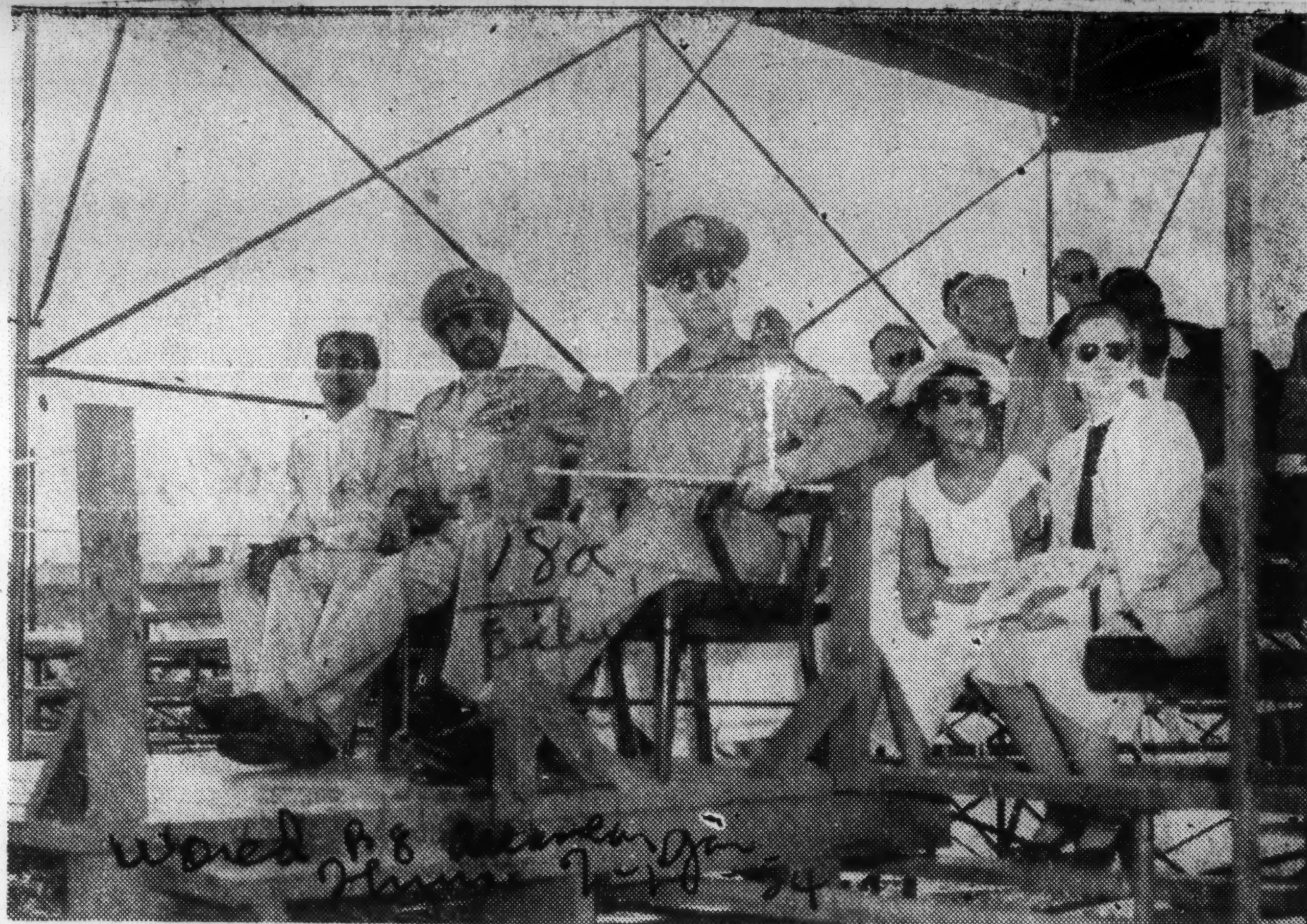
Others in the party included Foreign Minister Ato Aklilou, War Minister General Abeye Abbebe and Minister of Justice Wolde Guirguis. Welcomers included Ambassador John F. Simmons, State Department protocol chief; Richard C. Patterson Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee, and Hulan Jack, Borough President of Manhattan.

On his crossing, the Emperor spent an hour each day receiving a massage from Matt Saxby, the ship's masseur, and the United States Lines disclosed he had offered Mr. Saxby a post in Ethiopia as his personal masseur. A fan for afternoon movies, he saw, among others, the film tragedy of "Julius Caesar."

The Emperor stayed yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where Ambassador Simonson entertained him at a private luncheon. The twenty-member guest list included nine officials of Lutheran church organizations.

Afterward, the Emperor went on a three-hour voyage around Manhattan Island on the 125-ton tugboat Dalzellaird from Pier 1, Whitehall Street, with the Mayor's representative, James J. O'Brien, answering his questions about the cost of housing and like matters in French. He received the gift of a Chrysler limousine from the Sinclair Oil Company at the pier.

Today the Emperor, described by his embassy as the 225th ruler descended from King Solomon of Jerusalem and Queen Mekeda of Sheba, leaves for Washington at 2:30 P. M. from La Guardia Airport on the Presidential plane, Columbine. He will tour the United States, Canada and Mexico until July 14.



MEMBERS OF ETHIOPIA'S ROYAL FAMILY watch an airborne demonstration while at Fort Benning Saturday for an orientation on The Infantry School. Left to right are Prince Sehle Selassie the emperor's son, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Major Gen. Joseph H. Harner, Infantry

Center commander, Princess Sebla Desta, granddaughter of the Ethiopian ruler, and Mrs. Harper. The emperor and his party of 22 arrived at Fort Benning and left Saturday to continue their tour of U. S. military, cultural and industrial centers. — (US Army Photo)



WILLIAM GORDON, (Managing Editor of the Atlanta Daily World) is shown interviewing Her Highness Princess Selba Desta, one of the two granddaughters accompanying Emperor Haile Selassie on his visit to the United States. This interview took place at Fort Benning, Ga. last week when Emperor Selassie paid the camp a visit and received the 21-gun salute. — (Photo by Russell Simmons, Jr.)



# Ethiopian Emperor Is Chicago's King For A Day



**HIS HIGHNESS TOURS CHICAGO** — Emperor Haile Selassie, the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, of Ethiopia, conquered all Chicago during his feverish-paced tour last week. Left photo shows Emperor at luncheon at Sherman Hotel. Seated next to Selassie



is Mayor Kennelly, listening to remarks of John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender. Center photo shows Emperor Selassie being escorted through crowd at South Park Baptist church, his only appearance, though unscheduled, in the



immediate Southside. In right photo, Emperor Selassie pushed throttle of diesel engine on way to Cicero Freight Yards.

Defender photos by Rhoden.

## Emperor Selassie Links Negro With Africans Throughout World

Emperor Haile Selassie extended his whirlwind tour of Chicago Tuesday when he made an unscheduled stop at the South Park Baptist church and made perhaps the most significant speech of his tour here.

The Emperor majestically poised on the rostrum of the church, told some 3,000 persons that if the United States has been able to assume its outstanding position as leader in the world today, "it has been due, in no small part, to your profound religious faith and

ideals.

"The high station which the United States has attained has also been due to the devoted labours of every American citizen. And not the least of the credit for these achievements is due to the numerous groups of American citizens who have made their home on the great African continent of which Ethiopia is proud to be a part."

Recalling his 1935 warning to the League of Nations, when Italy was invading his country, Selassie said that in those "difficult hours

in our fight for independence, we were not standing alone because peoples of African origin throughout the world were with us in spirit through their moral and spiritual support.

"It is only natural, therefore," he continued, "that we Africans should follow with deepest interest the inspiring achievements and contributions of the peoples of African origin in the United States. By your actions, your devotions and your sacrifices you are justifying throughout the world the

advancement of the cause of racial and social equality and the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-expression."

South Park Baptist church has a membership of 875, but more than 3,000 persons had jammed the church and street 45 minutes before the Emperor and his party arrived. Only several hours before the appearance he notified security agents and his Chief of Protocol, Endalkatchew Makonnen, that he was going to extend his tour and visit the church.

He was scheduled to arrive at

the church at 5 p. m. One hour earlier he had left the United States works in South Chicago, went back to the Drake hotel for a short rest and was then at the church at the designated time.

As the Emperor approached the church the student band of Wendell Phillips High school was playing the Star Spangled Banner.

Mrs. Virginia Lewis, principal of the school, welcomes the emperor on behalf of Southside schools.

O. F. Douglas, prominent Baptist layman and sponsor of the Religious Radio Announcers' Guild, headed to committee arranging the Emperor's visit to the Southside. Cooperating with Douglas was Winston Evans, secretary of the Ethiopian World Federation, Inc.

General Richard Jones of South Center department store, extended a welcome in behalf of the area businessmen and Rev. E. Williams,





**FULL DRESS TREATMENT** was the order of the day for Emperor Haile Selassie during his visit in Chicago. Here little ruler stands surrounded by who was later awarded the Star of Ethiopia medal, presented the Conquering Lion of Judah.

The Emperor, who had said that he was "deeply moved" by the church gathering, possessed one of his rare smiles as he left the church, shaking hands with enthusiastic onlookers as he passed them on the way to his waiting \$35,000 bullet-proof limousine.

The Emperor's speech before the church gathering refuted, as he did in Washington and New York, rumors that he and his people did not want to be identified with American Negroes.

**BY WILLIAM GORDON**  
Managing Editor,  
Atlanta Daily World

**FT. BENNING, Ga. — (SNS) —** The 21-gun salute, the highest tribute to be paid the head of a state, was paid the Emperor of Ethiopia Saturday during impressive ceremonies at Fort Benning, Georgia.

His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie stepped off the plane at Lawson Air Force Base Friday evening to visit Fort Benning during his final stop at key cities and points in the United States.

#### 41ST FIELD ARTILLERY

The day began at 8 a. m. on Benning grounds when Battery A of the 41st Field Artillery Battalion fired the salute on Chapel Field to salute the Ethiopian ruler.

police captain and detail of officers all drawn up to full salute in honor of his majesty.

The King of King told how his country had to fight to maintain its independence and said that they had to rely as much, if not more, on the courage of their soldiers as upon arms themselves. Then he added:

"The new arms and techniques which you are developing here, and of which you have given today so magnificent a demonstration, are fortunately, under an agreement concluded last year between Ethiopia and the United States, now being available to my country."

The Emperor later added, "this association is the source of great pride and satisfaction, not only to myself, but to my people."

When the Emperor took time out to salute the officers at Fort Benning and others of the United States Armed Forces, he paid his respects to President Eisenhower. The President renewed the invitation given the Emperor to visit this country some time ago by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

#### IMPRESSED WITH LIVING STANDARDS

Among the things which impressed the Emperor most included American ingenuity and productive know-how. He said America's high living standards were not only a challenge to Americans themselves, but to millions of people living abroad.

The Emperor seemed impressed with the growing spirit of nationalism, and said it is the duty of peo-

ple to want to govern themselves. He added however, that freedom and collective security can only be achieved by working with other nations whose interest is to maintain freedom and democracy for all.

There is no organized Communist influence in Ethiopia, His Majesty said. Speaking for Ethiopia, he further clarified his statement by saying that he could not speak for the whole of Africa.

#### WELCOMES FOREIGN INVESTORS

The Dutch have already invested over five million dollars in the Ethiopian sugar industry. One of the primary purposes for visiting the United States, the Emperor said, is to further acquaint people with the evidence of Ethiopia's industrial potential and to encourage more capital and technical skill to flow to the country.

During the press conference, C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World welcomed the Emperor to America on behalf of the institution he represents and delivered letters to His Majesty from Dr. Rufus E. Clement and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Atlanta University and Morehouse College respectively.

Mr. Scott asked the Emperor if the coming of more Ethiopian students to this country would help to establish closer relationships between Ethiopia and the United States. His reply was that he has always been interested in cultural exchange and hoped that more students would come to study in American schools and colleges.

#### IMMEDIATE RELATIVES

Accompanying the Emperor were members of his immediate family. They included his youngest son, Sahle Selassie, two granddaughters, Princesses Sebla Desta and Sofia Desta. The rest of his party included top government officials from Ethiopia, and his aide-de-camp, Col. Makonnen.

The granddaughters spent part of the morning visiting the Girl Scouts camp on the base and the WAC detachment. They also joined the party on other sight-seeing tours of the Army base, and had lunch at the main officers' club.

Before leaving for New York, the Emperor made other observations from his visit.

"We hope that the young Ethiopian officers whom we have sent to Fort Benning for training in the techniques of modern warfare will successfully complete their courses here.

The Emperor thanked the officers for the interest they had taken in training Ethiopian officers.

#### THE STAR OF ETHIOPIA

At this point Haile Selassie presented the officers with an ivory work of art from his country as a souvenir of "our happy visit to this

# Highest U. S. Tribute Is Paid Emperor At Ft. Benning Visit

the Emperor was taken for a tour of the grounds and briefed on infantry operations.

The briefings included some discussions involving top secret matters, opened only to His Majesty and immediate party.

Later in the morning his company, including a staff of 17 plus three from the State Department in Washington and the working press viewed demonstrations by troops in Airborne orientations. From this point his company moved swiftly to technical operations demonstrating coordinated methods of infantry and tank battalions as performed in actual warfare.

On hand to meet and greet the Emperor was Major General Joseph E. Harper, Infantry School commandant and Brig. General Carl E. Fritzche, assistant commandant, Brig. General Louis E. Truman, Third Army acting deputy com-

manding general, Major General Arthur G. Trudeau, the Army's Intelligence Officer and other key Fort Benning officials.

#### LUNCHEON FOLLOWED TOUR

Completion of the base tour was followed by a special luncheon at the main officers' club at which time the Emperor presented scrolls to dignitaries present.

Expressing his appreciation to officers and personnel at Fort Benning, the Emperor said:

"It has been tremendous satisfaction to me to visit Fort Benning. Needless to say, I have been profoundly impressed. With such superb training and discipline," His Majesty added, "it is not difficult to understand why the United States, even from its earliest infancy, has always emerged victorious from every war."

#### U. S. ETHIOPIAN AGREEMENT

on the assistant Commandant, Brigadier General Carl F. Fritzsche the grand Cordon of the Distinguished Order of the Star of Ethiopia as a further token of happy relations which exists between the two governments. Colonel Hightower, also received an official citation from the Emperor.

great institution and as a symbol of contribution of Fort Benning toward strengthening the forces for the defense of world peace through collective security within the charter of the United Nations organization. The ceremonies, prior to the press conference, ended by conferring up-



# Text of Haile Selassie's Address to U. S. Congress

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28—Following is a translation of the text of the address by Emperor Haile Selassie I, before a joint session today of the Senate and House of Representatives (the Emperor spoke partly in English and partly in Amharic):

I count it a privilege to address what is one of the greatest parliaments in the world today, where the ~~power that~~ make great one of the most powerful of nations have been and are being brought to bear and where issues of world-wide importance have been decided.

The extent of that power and influence and the rapidity with which you have reached such a summit of importance for the rest of the world are unparalleled in world history and beggar all conceivable comparisons.

Two hundred years ago today, as I am speaking, Gen. George Washington won the Battle of Fort Mifflin, a victory which was but a step in the gradual forging together of the United States.

What a phenomenal progress has been made in that interval of two hundred years, an interval which—you may pardon me as representative of one of the most ancient nations in the world—is surely but a surprisingly short passage of time.

So great are your power and wealth that the budget of a single American city often equals that of an entire nation.

As in the case of other countries, you gave us Lend-Lease assistance during the war and, at present, both Mutual Security and Technical Assistance. Yet, so vast are your power and resources that even after deducting all expenses of the Federal Government, you have met the costs of this assistance in one-quarter of an hour—fifteen minutes—of your annual production.

Of what interest is it to you then, you may well ask, that I, the head of what must be for you a small and remote country, should appear before you in the midst of your deliberations?

## Factor in World Politics

I do not take it upon myself to point out why Ethiopia is important to the United States—that you can best judge for yourselves—but, rather, to explain to you with brevity, the circumstances which make Ethiopia a significant factor in world politics.

Since so much of world politics is, today, influenced by the decisions which you, members



Associated Press Wirephoto

**CONGRESS HEARS ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR:** Haile Selassie as he appeared yesterday before a joint session. In the rear are Vice President Richard M. Nixon, left, and Joseph W. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House. The Emperor said that no state, "large or small," could refuse the call of another for assistance in fighting against aggression.

of Congress, reach, here in these halls, it is, perhaps, not unimportant that I set out these considerations for you.

A moment ago, I remarked that, for you, Ethiopia must appear to be a small and remote country. Of course, both of these terms are purely relative. In fact, so far as size is concerned, Ethiopia has exactly the area and population of your entire Pacific Far West consist-

ing of the states of California, Oregon, Washington and also Idaho.

We are remote, perhaps, only in the sense that we enjoy a secure position on the high plateau of East Africa protected by the Red Sea and our mountain fastnesses. However, by the numerous airlines that link us with the rest of the world, it is possible to arrive in Washington from Addis Ababa in less than

two days.

By one of those strange parallels of history, Ethiopia and a certain well-known country of the Far East, who both enjoy highly defensible and strategic positions in their respective areas of the world, both, for similar reasons, simultaneously, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, entered upon a 200-year period of isolation.

As in the case of the other country, that isolation came to an end in the latter half of the nineteenth century, with this difference that, upon abandoning her policy of isolation, Ethiopia was immediately called upon to defend, against tremendous odds, her 1000-year-old independence.

Indeed, so bitter has been this struggle against foreign aggrandizement that were it not for our persistence and for the enormous social, economic and material advances that Ethiopia has made in the interval, and particularly since the close of the last war, Ethiopia might very well have returned to her policy of isolation.

## Expanding Opportunities

In consequence, in many respects, and particularly since the last world war, Ethiopia has become a new frontier of widely expanding opportunities, notwithstanding the tremendous setback which we suffered in the unprovoked invasion of our country nineteen years ago and the long years of unaided struggle against an infinitely stronger enemy.

The last seven years have seen the quadrupling of our foreign trade, currency and foreign exchange holdings. Holdings of American dollars have increased ten times over. The Ethiopian dollar has become the only United States dollar-based currency in the Middle East today. The assets of our national bank of issue have increased 1,000 per cent.

Blessed with what is perhaps the most fertile soil in Africa, well-watered, and with a wide variety of climates ranging from the temperate on the plateau, to the tropical in the valleys, Ethiopia can grow throughout the year crops normally raised only in widely separated areas of the earth's surface.

Since the war, Ethiopia has become the granary of the Middle East, as well as the only exporter of meat, cereals and vegetables. Whereas at the end of the war, every educational facility had been destroyed, today schools are springing up throughout the land, the enrollment has quadrupled and, as in

the pioneer days in the United States, and indeed, I presume, as in the lives of many of the distinguished members of Congress here present, school children, in their zeal for education, take all sorts of work in order to earn money to purchase textbooks and to pursue their education.

Finally, through the return in 1952 of its historic ports on the Red Sea and of the long-lost territory of Eritrea, Ethiopia has not only regained access to the sea, but has been one of the few states in the post-war world to have regained lost territory pursuant to post-war treaties and in application of peaceful methods.

We have thus become a land of expanding opportunities where the American pioneering spirit, ingenuity and technical abilities have been, and will continue to be, welcomed.

## Praises Fighting Forces

A 1,000-year-old history of struggles to defend the territorial integrity of our country, the long fight for liberation two decades ago and the recent campaign in Korea have given our army an esprit de corps and a fighting spirit that, I believe, can stand, without misgiving, for comparison. Today, our fighting forces are among the largest and best-trained in the Middle East.

The struggle for liberation served to strengthen the forces of national consciousness and unity and since that time we have made significant advances in social progress. Unlike many other countries, Ethiopia has long been a nation of small, rather than of large land-owners. Moreover, a profoundly democratic tradition has assured in the past, as it assures today, the rise to the highest posts of responsibility in the Government of men of the humblest of origins.

It is but natural, therefore, that a state which has existed for 3,000 years, which has regained its independence by the blood of its patriots, which commands the allegiance and loyalty of even its most lowly subjects, and which enjoys an unusually sound economy, should have a regime of marked stability in that area of the world where stability is so frequently absent today.

Such is the state of Ethiopia today about which I am speaking. It is against this background that I wish to talk to you of Ethiopia as a factor in

world politics. Her geographic location is of great significance, with her long shore line and its archipelago of hundreds of islands. Ethiopia occupies a unique position on the most constricted but important of strategic lines of communications in the world, that which passes through the Red Sea. She also lies on the other most strategic line of communication in the world, namely the world band of telecommunications which, because of natural phenomena, circles the world at the equator.

## Geographical Significance

However, in yet a perhaps broader sense, Ethiopia's geographical position of significance. Through her location on the shores of the Red Sea and in the horn of East Africa, Ethiopia has profound historical ties with the rest of the Middle East as well as with Africa.

In this respect she stands in a completely unique position. Her culture and social structure were founded in the mingling of her original culture and civilization with the Hamitic and Semitic migrations into Africa from the Arabian peninsula, and, in fact, today, our language, Amharic, is a member of that large family of Hamitic and Semitic tongues and, therefore, intimately related to Hebrew and Arabic.

Indeed, at one time Ethiopia extended to both sides of the Red Sea as well as north to Upper Egypt. It was, therefore not without reason that, during the Middle Ages the emperor was known as "he who maintains order between the Christians and the Moslems." A profound comprehension of and sympathy with the other states of the Middle East naturally inspires Ethiopian national policies.

On the other hand, three thousand years of history make of Ethiopia a profoundly African state in all that that term implies. In the United Nations, she has been to the forefront in the defense of Africa's racial, economic and social interests.

Finally, both culturally and geographically, Ethiopia serves to a unique degree as the link between the Middle East and Africa. Situated in the Horn of Africa, and along the shores of the Red Sea, with the desert area of Africa to the north and west, it is but natural that Ethiopia should be the filter through which the ideas and influences of the Continent of Africa



should pass to the East and vice versa.

Thus, our social and political outlook and orientation became important only in terms of Middle Eastern and African but also, in terms of world politics—and this leads me to point to a factor which I consider to be of unique significance. We have a profound orientation toward the West.

One consideration alone, although there are others, would suffice to explain this result. The two Americas and the Continent of Europe together constitute exactly one-third of the land masses of the world. It is in this one-third that are concentrated the peoples of the Christian faith. With but rare exceptions Christianity does not extend beyond the confines of the Mediterranean.

#### Christian Population

Here, I find it significant that, in point of fact, in this remaining two-thirds of the earth's surface, Ethiopia is the state having the largest Christian population and is by far the largest Christian state in the Middle East.

In fact, Ethiopia is unique among the nations of the world in that it is, today, the one remaining Christian state that can trace her history unbroken as a Christian polity from the days when the Roman Empire itself was still a vigorous reality. The strength of the Christian tradition has been of vital significance in our national history, and as a force for the unification of the Empire of Ethiopia. It is the force which gives us among the other countries of the Middle East, a profound orientation toward the West. We read the same Bible. We speak a common spiritual language.

It is this heritage of ideal and principles that has excluded from our conscious, indeed, from our unconscious processes, the possibility of compromising with those principles which we hold sacred. We have sought to remain faithful to the principle of respect for the rights of others, and the right of each people to an independent existence.

We, like you, are profoundly opposed to the unChristian use of force and are, as you, attached to a concept of the peaceful settlement of disputes. Our lone struggle before the outbreak of the last world catastrophe as, indeed, our recent participation in the combined efforts and the glorious comradeship in arms in Korea have marked us, like you, in giving more than lip service to these ideals.

It is your deep comprehension of our ideals and struggles in which it has been my privilege to lead, at times not without heartbreak, my beloved people, and our common comradeship in arms that have laid a very sure and lasting basis for

friendship between a great and a small country.

#### Dollar-Based Currency

Last year, we concluded with you a new treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation designed to assure to American business enterprise expanded opportunities in Ethiopia. Our dollar-based currency is also there to assure the ready return to the United States of the profits of their investments.

We have entrusted to American enterprise the development of our civil aviation, which has surpassed all expectation. To American enterprise we have confided the exploitation of our oil resources as well as of our gold deposits.

Although my country is 8,000 miles removed from the Eastern seaboard of the United States, United States exports to Ethiopia have, notwithstanding this heavy handicap, pushed forward to the forefront in Ethiopia.

Conversely, the United States stands in first rank of countries to whom we export. Ethiopia, which has, from the province of Kaffa, given the world the name and product of coffee, produces on her high plateau one of the finest Mokka coffees in the world. The coffee which you drink attains its unique and pleasant American flavor in part, at least, through the added mixture of Ethiopian coffee. American shoes are made, in part at least, from Ethiopian goatskins, which are principally exported to the United States.

On the other hand, you have given us valuable support, not only in Lend-Lease assistance during the war, and today through Mutual Security and Technical Assistance agreements, but you have also powerfully aided us in obtaining rectification of long-standing injustices.

If, today, the brothers of Ethiopia stand finally united under the crown and if Ethiopia has regained her shoreline of the Red Sea, it has been due, in no small measure to the contribution of the United States of America.

I am happy to take this occasion to express to you, the Congress, which has approved this assistance, the sincere and lasting appreciation of my people.

#### Collaboration With West

This collaboration with the West, and with the United States in particular, has taken yet broader forms. There is our military collaboration based on the Mutual Security Program. If we leave aside Greece and Turkey as belonging to the North Atlantic group, Ethiopia has been the only state of the Middle East to follow the example of the United States in sending forces to Korea for the defense of collective security.

In so doing, Ethiopia has been inspired by a vision which is broader than her preoccupation

with regional policies or advantages. Nearly two decades ago, I personally assumed before history the responsibility of placing the fate of my beloved people on the issue of collective security, for surely, at that time and for the first time in world history, that issue was posed in all its clarity.

My searchings of conscience convinced me of the rightness of my course and if, after untold sufferings and, indeed, unaided resistance at the time of aggression, we now see the final vindication of that principle in our joint action in Korea, I can only be thankful that God gave me strength to persist in our faith until the moment of its present glorious vindication.

#### Collective Security

We do not view this principle as an extenuation for failing to defend one's homeland to the last drop of one's blood, and, indeed, our own struggles during the last two decades bear testimony to our conviction that in matters of collective security, as of Providence, "God helps him who helps himself." However, we feel that nowhere can the call for aid against aggression be refused by any state, large or small.

It is either a universal principle or it no principle at all. It cannot admit of regional application or be of regional responsibility. That is why we, like you, have sent troops halfway around the world to Korea. We must face that responsibility for its application wherever it may arise in these troubled hours of world history.

Faithful to her traditions and outlook and to the sacred memory of her patriots who fell in Ethiopia and in Korea in defense of that principle, Ethiopia cannot do otherwise.

The world has ceaselessly sought for and striven to apply some system for assuring the peace of the world. Many solutions have been proposed and many have failed.

Today the system which we have advocated and with which the name of Ethiopia is inseparably associated has, after her sacrifices of two decades ago, and her recent sacrifices with the United States and others in Korea, finally demonstrated its worth.

However, no system, not even that of collective security, can succeed unless there is not only a firm determination to apply it universally both in space and time, but also whatever be the cost.

#### Acceptance of Burdens

Having successfully applied the system of collective security in Korea, we must now, wherever in the world the peace is threatened, pursue its application more resolutely than ever and with courageous acceptance of its burdens.

We have the sacred duty to

our children to spare them the sacrifices which we have known. I call upon the world for determination fearlessly to apply and to accept as you and as we have accepted them—the sacrifices of collective security.

It is here that our common Christian heritage unites two peoples across the globe in a community of ideals and endeavor.

Ethiopia seeks only to affirm and broaden that cooperation between peace-loving nations.

## TEXANS RUSH HERE TO MEET SELASSIE



In the picture above can be seen Mrs. R. O'Hara Lanier, Houston, Texas, wife of the president of Texas-Southern university, Houston, as she shook hands Friday evening with King Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, during the reception in honor of the King of Kings at the A. & M. college, Stillwater.

Dr. Lanier, who with his wife flew from Houston for the notable occasion, is former minister to Liberia, and one of the outstanding educators of the nation. He is shaking hands with Dr. Wilham, resident of the A. & M. college.



(Picture on Page 2)

By JOHN JASPER

WASHINGTON

Twenty-five hundred persons were guests of the Ethiopian Ambassador Yiema Deressa at an official dinner for His Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie I at the Mayflower Hotel, Thursday afternoon.

The receiving line, headed by the Emperor, Prince Sahle, third son, Princess Sebla, granddaughter, and others of his staff, formed promptly at 5 p.m.

The luncheon in the main ball room with a 50-foot table in the center laden with food and five foot flower decorations lasted long past the scheduled hour of 6:30 p.m.

The Emperor occupied a high backed chair in an alcove near the center and chatted with friends including Secretary Dulles and Harold Stassen.

#### The Fountain

A fountain at the back of the ballroom spouted, reported said, scotch and soda and waiters served some 20 varieties of food and drink from fruit juices and coffee to champagne.

One Washingtonian had seen nothing like it since the Russian reception.

#### Whom Selassie Resembles

Reporters polled guests asking whom the Emperor favors.

Without hesitation one Washington dignitary said "The Christ." He was serious, and he was also correct.

His Imperial Majesty, with his slight frame, small face, head and body, Jewish features, retiring manner, soft voice and penetrating eyes, was the center of attraction and mystery. He looks tired.

He was seen to eat no food at this reception Thursday. His schedule called for four official dinners and two luncheons in two and one-half days.

After the Ambassador's dinner he still had two more dinners and one luncheon ahead of him before he leaves Washington for a visit to Princeton University and an official New York reception with a noisy ride down Broadway, and the usual flowers or ticker tape.

Among those invited were: Congressman Adam Powell,

THIS IS THE SUMPTUOUS BANQUET TABLE AT WHICH THE ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR ENTERTAINED 2,500 GUESTS  
Flowers on table banked 4½ feet high; dinner second lavish to that of Soviet Embassy

# 2,500 lunch with Haile



Dr. and Mrs. Mordecai Johnson, ture Benson; Secretary of Com-  
 Dr. and Mrs. Martin Jenkins, merce Weeks and their wives;  
 Messrs. and Mesdames James Nabrit, Charles Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stassen,  
 George Hayes, Clarence Mitchell, Senator Knowland, Reresenta-  
 ell, Campbell Johnson, Eugene tive Frances Bolton, Ethiopian  
 Ransom; Ambassador Joseph Simmons  
 Judge James Cobb, Madam and Major General Arthur G.  
 Lillian Evanti, Bishop H. Z. Trudeau.  
 Plummer, Bishop S. L. Green,  
 Messrs. and Mesdames William  
 Jernigan, Albert Cassell; Fred  
 Wilkerson, Louis Lautier, Alfred  
 Sweeney, Carl Murphy, Rayford  
 Logan, Edgar Draper and Dr.  
 Merze Tate.

## Dr. and Mrs. Bunche at White House dinner honoring Emperor

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Dr.  
 and Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche, Chief  
 Justice Earl Warren and Mrs.  
 Warren, and Mrs. Achenbach  
 Carey were among the guest at-  
 tending the White House dinner  
 which President Eisenhower held  
 for Emperor Haile Selassie on  
 his arrival here Wednesday.

Twelve members of the Em-  
 peror's entourage including his  
 personal physician were guests  
 of the President and Mrs. Eisen-  
 hower at the dinner which was  
 attended by the President's top  
 cabinet officials and advisers.

Among those in the Emperor's  
 party attending the dinner were:

Prince Sahle Selassie, son of  
 the Emperor, Princess Selba  
 Desta, his granddaughter; Akli-  
 lou Abte Wold, minister of for-  
 eign affairs; General Abeye Ab-  
 behe, minister of war; Tsahafi  
 Tazaz Wolde Guiorguis Wolde  
 Yohannes, minister of the pen;  
 and Mrs. Deressa Tafarra.

Ambassador Yilma Deressa  
 Worq Kidane Wold, secretary to  
 the Emperor; Colonel Maken-  
 nen Denneke, aide-de-camp; En-  
 dal katchew Makonnen, chief  
 of protocol; Mr. and Mrs. John  
 Spencer, senior adviser; and  
 Bitwoddé Zervos, the Emper-  
 or's physician.

U.S. government officials pres-  
 ent included:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cabot  
 Lodge, Sec'y of the Treasury,  
 T. Humphrey and Mrs. Humph-  
 rev.

Attorney General Brownell,  
 Postmaster General Summer-  
 field, Secretary of the Interior  
 McKay, Secretary of Agricul-



# Selassie's Special Message For Negroes

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—Emperor Haile Selassie Wednesday advised the colored people of the United States to continue to press their social and intellectual advancement forward "with Christian courage" and to be confident that justice and equality will eventually triumph throughout the world.

The direct message to Negro Americans was given by the Emperor in the first exclusive interview he has granted since arriving here May 6-12-54.

The message came after this reporter had informed the Emperor's staff that there was confusion in the minds of colored Americans as to the Emperor's position on the racial question and asked the Emperor directly if he had a message for the colored people of America.

The Emperor's direct reply to this reporter's question was:

"My message to the colored people of the United States is that they continue to press forward with determination, their social and intellectual advancement, meeting all obstacles with Christian courage and tolerance, confident in the certainty of the eventual triumph of justice and equality throughout the world."

During the brief but exclusive interview the Emperor also exploded the oft repeated rumor that the people of Ethiopia do not wish to be identified with the colored people of America or associate themselves with their problems.

With this rumor in mind I asked the Emperor this question:

## KINDRED FEELING

"Is there a kindred feeling between your people and the colored people of America?"

The Emperor replied: "The people of Ethiopia feel the strongest bond of sympathy and understanding with the colored people of the United States. We greatly admire your achievements and your contributions to American life and the tremendous development of this great nation."

"I have", the Emperor said, "been deeply impressed with the warmth of the reception which the colored people of the United States have reserved for me."

There was one other question in my mind and I asked it in as direct manner as I knew how. The Emperor answered it as directly as it was asked:

The question was: "What do you feel is the best solution to the unrest found in Africa today?"

Emperor Selassie replied: "The orderly progress of the African people toward self government and the increasing participation by the people themselves in the institutions of their government, is in my opinion, the best long term solution to the political tensions which exists in parts of Africa."



HAILE SELASSIE

where self determination has not yet been fully achieved.

"The expansion of opportunity for education and the improvement in living standards through development programs will also be important factors in any such program," the Emperor added.

I next asked the Emperor what had been his impression of Harlem on Sunday when he rode down Seventh Avenue with 300,000 persons cheering him in an ovation.

## DEEPLY STIRRED

Declaring that he was "deeply stirred by the warmth and spontaneity accorded me by New York's colored community," the Emperor said:

"The visit gave me a most welcome opportunity to express my gratitude to the colored people of New York, who at the time of the Fascist invasion of Ethiopia in 1936 gave us not only their prayers and moral support, but also their active help by way of the Red Cross."

The Emperor had a special word of praise for the famous choir of Abyssinia Baptist church in Harlem which sang "King of Kings" as he marched in last Sunday to address the congrega-

I asked the Emperor what had been the highlight of his visit to America thus far.

"I have of course been greatly impressed by the warmth and cordiality of my reception," the Emperor said, "including of course the overwhelming warmth of the reception extended me by the colored peoples of this great nation."

tion of the Rev. Adam C. Powell.

When I asked him to tell me the exact purpose of his visit to the United States he said that he had come here to see at first hands some of the material and social achievements of this country which he has admired so long.

And, then he added: "I am also of the opinion that the cultural and social development of your country is no less interesting to me than your economic strength and your ingenuity in the physical sciences."

## PRAISES CHOIR

"The music of the great choir of the Abyssinia Baptist church which I had the occasion to hear last Sunday expressed for me a very important aspect of American life of which all people will be proud."

"Of course," added the Emperor, "I am also interested in talking with representatives of your political and social life and with people from all walks of life."

He added that in this way he hoped to broaden the friendship between this country and his own and find new ways of cooperating to the mutual advantage of both.





## Emperor Visits Abyssinia—

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia pays a visit to the Abyssinia Baptist Church during his visit to New York City. Left to right

are shown AME Bishop W. J. Walls, the Rev. Adam C. Powell Jr., pastor of Abyssinia; His Most Imperial Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie and Hulan Jack, Manhattan Borough president.



# Have We Forgotten The Lion of Judah?

The Emperor Haile Selassie, the conquering lion of the tribe of Judah and ruler of one of the world's most ancient territories in the African interior, will address a joint session of the U.S. Congress today.

The chief of state of Ethiopia shouldn't have to say a word. His mere presence is enough to remind us of a past of which we cannot be proud. His visit is a reminder, too, of the simple fact that, no matter how remote or how small the state may be, aggression against freedom concerns us.

Think back to 1935—less than two decades ago. The United States was struggling to bring itself out of a depression brought on in part by isolation and nationalism. We'd refused to work with the League of Nations and retired behind our ocean boundaries in smug contempt for the world's troubles.

In that year, 1935, Mussolini began screaming his defiance and his dreams of revived Roman conquest. His arrogant bullying seemed troublesome, but no one paid it too much attention. Let him rave!

On Oct. 2 in that year, 1935, after months of provocation and accusations against the little kingdom, Mussolini's arrogant legions invaded Ethiopia.

Armed with spears, sticks and old muskets, the Ethiopians fought Bennie the Bum's best soldiers, equipped with tanks and big guns and supported by planes. Haile Selassie's men gave a good account of themselves. They killed a lot of the Bum's aggressors.

The Ethiopian War was the beginning of World War II. The "weak" democracies' inaction was the signal for further aggressions by Mussolini and the beginning of the much bigger adventures of Hitler and the Japanese. We had earned their contempt.

The United States sidled behind a "Neutrality Act" and said, "We'll have no truck with foreign wars." England and France humiliated themselves in excusing and appeasing the adventurers who could not be appeased.

Yes, indeed, the Emperor Haile Selassie could tell Congress quite a few things. For again aggression is on the march in a series of "little wars." Again we are fear-

ful and undecided in the face of much greater danger. Again we are hesitant to take the lead that only we can take.

The Lion of Judah is a symbol of mistakes we cannot afford to repeat. It cost a lot of lives, money and destruction to put him back on his throne.

Let's think on that during his visit.

## An Emperor Comes

President and Mrs. Eisenhower have as their White House guest today His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. The Emperor's ambassador in Washington says that the visit to the United States is the "consequence of his long-standing interest in and admiration for America, and of the invitation originally extended during his meeting with President Roosevelt in 1944 and renewed by President Eisenhower earlier this year."

Later the Emperor will tour the United States, Canada and Mexico. He will visit New York, Boston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Ann Arbor, Lansing, Chicago, St. Paul, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stillwater, Oklahoma City, Mexico City, New Orleans, and Ft. Benning.

Although his itinerary calls for no stops in Alabama, he will have to cross this state to get from New Orleans to Ft. Benning.

Haile Selassie has been Emperor of Ethiopia since Nov. 2, 1930. Many will remember his heroic defiance of Mussolini in the '30s, his pleas before the old League of Nations at Geneva, and his return to his capital, Addis Ababa after his nation had been ridded of the invaders.

He is a descendant of the oldest and longest line of royalty in recorded history, and is the reigning monarch of the oldest Christian nation in the world. His line is said to have been founded by the union of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba nearly 3,000 years ago.

His full title is: Haile Selassie I, the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia.

We join in bidding the Lion welcome to North America.

## Admiration Of Capital Em Come And Go

publicans refused to confirm him because he had belonged to one subversive group many years ago, even though he had an OK from his boss, President Eisenhower of Columbia. . . . But Channing Tobias, Negro leader who belonged to nine organizations listed by the un-American activities committee as subversive, was confirmed as a U. N. delegate like a breeze. Republican senators, afraid of a well-or-

ganized minority group vote, were afraid to oppose him. . . . Today Dr. Oppenheimer's loyalty probe is still continuing. Dr. Bunche's has been terminated.



Her job finished, little Adi Iman is escorted to sidelines after making floral presentation to Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia at Paris Airport. He will arrive in New York Tuesday. (AP Wirephoto)

# Haile Selassie Arrives Tuesday For Tour of U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UP).—Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia arrives in the United States next week to begin a state visit packed with activities ranging from an address to Congress to watching a big league baseball game.

The visit will take him across the United States and also to Canada and Mexico. He is tentatively scheduled to visit at least 19 cities in the three nations.

## INVITED BY ROOSEVELT

The 61-year-old ruler was invited originally by former President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 and was invited again by President Eisenhower earlier this year. The Ethiopian Embassy said he had long admired the United States and his trip gives him an opportunity to realize an old desire.

The Emperor, known as "the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah," shot to world fame in 1935 when Benito Mussolini's Italian Fascist forces invaded his African homeland. Haile Selassie appealed to the League of Nations but failed to get the help he needed. He then went into exile until Ethiopia was reoccupied five years later.

## OLDEST LINE OF ROYALTY

The Emperor is a descendant of the oldest and longest line of royalty in recorded history founded nearly 3000 years ago by the union of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. He is the 225th ruler in the line.

Accompanying the visiting monarch will be his youngest son, Prince Sehle Selassie Haile Selassie, a jazz enthusiast who drives an American automobile and pilots his own plane, and granddaughter, Princess Sebla Desta.

## 3-DAY CAPITAL VISIT

His Majesty will arrive in New York Tuesday aboard the liner United States. The following day he will fly to Washington aboard Mr. Eisenhower's personal plane, the Columbine, for a three-day visit.

He will receive the traditional state welcome extended visiting royalty, including full military honors on his arrival and the key



to the city. He will spend the night as guest of the Eisenhowers at the White House.

#### WILL VISIT MT. VERNON

On Thursday, the ruler will go on a sight-seeing tour to Mount Vernon, where he will lay a wreath at the tomb of George Washington, and to Arlington National Cemetery, where he will lay another wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The following day he will address a joint session of Congress.

On Saturday the emperor and his party will travel to Princeton, N. J., and then on to New York City for four days.

While there he will motor to Hyde Park, where he will lay a wreath on Franklin D. Roosevelt's tomb.

On May 31 the highlight of the monarch's activities will be the baseball game between the New York Yankees and the Washington Senators. He may throw out the ball in pregame ceremonies.

## Haile Selassie Bids Farewell To District

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia chatted with President Eisenhower for 20 minutes yesterday before leaving Washington on a transcontinental tour.

The 61-year-old chief of state left the city by train for Princeton University. He was to drive into New York City later in the day to begin a five-day stay in Manhattan.

A highlight of his visit there will be a trip to Yankee Stadium Monday to view the ball game between the Yankees and the Washington Senators. During his New York stay, the monarch also will visit the United Nations Building and the Hyde Park grave of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

From New York, the royal party will proceed to Boston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, to various United States cities, and to Mexico City.

The highlight of his stay here was his address Friday to a joint session of Congress.

#### MERRY-GO-ROUND

# Washington Turned Out For The Lion Of Judah

## Ethiopia's Ruler Won Folk Who've Watched

BY DREW PEARSON

#### WASHINGTON

THOUGHTS ON WELCOMING the lion of Judah—Washington is a blase city . . . It takes a lot to make people get out on the street corners and cheer. Visiting princes and potentates have toured the length of Constitution Avenue from Queen Marie of Romania in Hoover's day to the President of Turkey in Ike's day. The clerks and cliff-dwellers of the nation's capital remain unenthused and unimpressed . . . But they turned out for a dusky, stately little man from Africa the other day . . . I suppose one reason was basic sympathy of the American people for the underdog. They knew this little emperor had undergone the most ruthless invasion of any preceding World War while the civilized world stood by, wringing its hands, but doing nothing. . . . So last week the conquering lion of Judah, the elect of God, rode down Constitution Avenue while blase Washington turned out and cheered.

CONQUERED BY A SOIREE—the altitude of Addis Ababa, where Emperor Haile Selassie lives, is about 8,000 feet. The altitude of Washington is about 35 feet. And at the sultry gala reception given by the Ethiopian ambassador, the emperor became slightly faint. He sat down, guests were asked to excuse him. . . . He had taken a lot of punishment in his 61 years, from Mussolini's Black Shirts to civil war with his uncle. But a Washington social soiree was a little more than he could stand. . . . I don't go to many of these brawls but I did this one. . . . Sampling the emperor's food—from beef stew to chop suey—my memory went back to the first plenipotentiary we sent to Ethiopia, Addison E. Southard, who, when presenting his credentials, was required to ride a mule decked out in red moroccan trimmings. The automobile was taboo in those days. . . . Then there was the emperor's coronation, when gifts poured in from princes and presidents. The King of England sent a one-ton coronation cake. The President of France sent an airplane. But Herbert Hoover, then President, sent a photo of himself.

THEY KNEW SELASSIE — Two men were at the reception with poignant memories of Haile Selassie—Arthur Sweetzer of the United Nations and Edgar Mowrer, the international news expert. In Geneva they had watched Haile Selassie make his historic plea to the League of Nations, a plea to help a little, unarmed nation resist the armed fist of a Roman dictator. They had watched the forlorn figure as his impassioned words fell on deaf ears, had watched him walk into the wings of that crumbling arena for peace. . . . And last week they watched him ride triumphantly through Washington. . . . So there must be an Almighty who rights the wrongs of the down-trodden even among nations.





his khaki field marshal's uniform with nine rows of ribbons.

Beaming from his open car, the King of Kings stretched wide and high to wave at the crowds filling the sidewalk and leaning out of windows.

Over the blare of trumpets, the thump of drums and the stomp of feet rose the cheers and applause of the multitude, more than a million, according to the police.

Down through the sunshine drifted multi-colored tape and confetti. From churches ceremoniously garbed clergy stepped to the sidewalk to honor this leader of the Coptic faith.

On the sidewalk, hundreds of spectators trained cameras on the Emperor. Pedestrians delayed lunch to see the head of a ruling family that claims descent from Solomon, King of Jerusalem, and Mekeda, Queen of Sheba.

#### Exchange Gifts at City Hall

On a platform in front of City Hall, Richard C. Patterson Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee, introduced the Emperor and the Mayor after the First Army Band had played "Mazmur," the Ethiopian National anthem, and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

During the ceremonies the Mayor gave the monarch the city's medal and scroll. In return, the Emperor gave the Mayor a pair of elephant tusks, two spears and a red and gold shield.

At 12:55, with this ceremony concluded, the party left behind a motorcycle escort for the luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. The group included the Emperor's son, Prince Sahle Selassie, and his granddaughter, Princess Sebla Desta.

At the hotel the Emperor shook hands with more than 500 guests after the meal and speeches. Afterward, he went to the United Nations and more tributes.

The Emperor will end his five-day stay in the city today, when he will receive an honorary degree from Columbia University and will be guest of honor at a dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations. Tomorrow he will start a tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico scheduled to end on July 14.

#### Haile Selassie

#### Attends Church

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, accompanied by his son and a granddaughter, attended morning services today at the Hellenic Cathedral of the Holy Trinity on East 74th St. 5-21-54

He heard Archbishop Michael of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America pay tribute to Ethiopia which "faced with supreme heroism for years the vicious hordes of fascism."

The archbishop was presented by the emperor, who is head of the official church of Ethiopia, the Coptic Christian Church, with a golden processional cross of Ethiopian design.

#### SELASSIE HONORED AT U. N.

Contrast With His Futile Appeal at Geneva in 1936 Is Noted

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 1—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who once turned in vain for help to the League of Nations, was the honored guest today of the United Nations the League's successor.

It was the Emperor himself who brought up the contrast between his futile journey to the Palais des Nations in Geneva and his visit to the headquarters of the United Nations on the East River.

He reminded diplomats and other dignitaries at a dinner here in his honor that the League failed basically because it had not prevented invasion of his country by Mussolini's Fascist armies in 1936. But this failure was effaced, he said by the "glorious achievement" of United Nations members in acting together to repel aggression in Korea.

FOR THE MAYOR: Emperor Haile Selassie presents two mounted elephant tusks, a warrior shield and two spears during official reception for the monarch at City Hall. Standing at the left is the Emperor's interviewer.

#### VISITING EMPEROR HAILED IN PARADE

A Million Cheer Selassie in File Up Lower Broadway to City Hall Ceremony  
P 33c  
NATIONS CROWD THE DAY

Monarch Is Honored Guest at Waldorf-Astoria Luncheon and Reception at U.N.

Wed. 6-2-54  
BY MURRAY SCHUMACH

People by the hundreds of thousand, words by the tens of thousand and paraders by the thousand were marshaled yesterday by the city to honor Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. With deed, word and gift, the city accorded the ruler of 19,000,000 persons a welcome he later called the most wonderful he had ever received.

From the confetti blizzard of a

ticker-tape parade to the last heart to him he no longer needed echo of after-dinner praise the the key he had recivd. H hoped Conquering Lion of Judah went his hospitality was an indication through a day of ovations that that cultural and commercial ties included a reception at City Hall; between the United States and an official luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and a reception at the United Nations.

In explanation of the city's tribute, Mayor Wagner told the 62-year-old monarch that here, "the home of the United Nations, full comprehension the struggle which you have undergone and the progress which you have achieved, and we take great pride in the place you have earned for yourself and your country in the history of the world."

The Emperor replied that since the city had obviously opened its

The New York Times

#### Parade Up Broadway

The tone and theme of the day was set shortly after noon. Bands boomed suddenly at Whitehall Street and thousands of uniformed marchers stepped up Broadway carrying high the green, gold and red flags of Ethiopia as well as the Stars and Stripes.

Behind the formations of Army and Navy marchers and bands and honor guards of the Fire and Sanitation Departments came the bearded Emperor, resplendent in





AT ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH in New York, Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie is welcomed by distinguished prelates and civic officials during his tour of Harlem. Left to right, Senior Bishop William J. Walls of the AME Zion

church; Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church; Emperor Selassie and Hulan Jack, president of the borough of Manhattan.

# Haile Guest Of Ike, Gets Degree

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

Defender Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Emperor Haile Selassie Friday urged the most distinguished audience a visitor to this country can command—the joint houses of Congress—to

resist aggression wherever it occurs and regardless of cost.

Suitably attired in the uniform of a field marshal, the Emperor who arrived in New York May 25 for a 50-day visit, 20, and a 25 a month Ethiopian reminded the legislators of his efforts to halt the aggression of Italy 18 years ago.

His speech before Congress came two days after he was guest of honor at a formal White House dinner. Among the high ranking guests were former alternate dele-

## Selassie Hails Darker Races

During Howard university ceremonies at which he was awarded an honorary degree, Friday, Emperor Haile Selassie said the following:

"Peoples of African origin: The world is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of the contributions being made by colored peoples everywhere to higher and broader standards of social concepts."

"Events in recent days here in the United States have brilliantly confirmed before the world the contributions you have made to the principle that all men are brothers and equal in the sight of God."

gate to the United Nations, Archibald Carey, and his wife, and Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche. Dr. Bunche heads the trusteeship division of the UN.

### FIRST VISIT

Here for his first official state visit at the request of President Eisenhower, Emperor Selassie was greeted at the airport by Vice President Richard Nixon. Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force units were drawn up for review.

Bedecked with 12 rows of decorations across his chest, the pint-sized "Conquering Lion of Judah" who exhibits a commanding presence, entered a waiting limousine and sped towards the White House, followed by a motorcade which carried the 15 members of his entourage, including his youngest son, Prince Sahle Selassie, his granddaughter, Princess Sebla

Throngs of people including government workers who were let off an hour earlier lined the parade route from the airport to the District building where Commissioner Samuel Spencer presented His Majesty with the key to the City.

Admiral Ernest Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Radford were among the platform guests.

Bouquets of American Happiness Roses were presented to Princess Sebla and Mrs. Radford.

Emperor Selassie, wearing the uniform of a field marshal, adjusted a pair of oddly-shaped silver rimmed crescent glasses to read in slow but perfect English a message of appreciation for the hospitality afforded him.

### WELCOMED BY IKE

The party then went to the White House to be welcomed by President and Mrs. Eisenhower. A dense crowd pressed against the iron fence of the White House to watch the President and the Emperor exchange greetings.

The President walked down the steps of the White House to extend a hand to the Emperor then escorted him back on the porch where Mrs. Eisenhower welcomed the Emperor.

The President said that the American people were honored to have His Majesty on their shores so that they might salute one who has established a reputation as a "defender of freedom and a supporter of progress."

"For Mrs. Eisenhower and me it is a rare privilege to have you as our guest in this house," said the President.

Emperor Selassie replied: "For years, it has been one of my fondest hopes to be able in person to convey to the President and the people of the United States, the expression of the profound admiration which I and my people have for your great Nation, Mr. President."

"Your gracious invitation and that of Mrs. Eisenhower have therefore greatly touched me and



my people."

#### ATTENDS BANQUET

The Emperor, his son, and granddaughter were overnight guests at the White House.

The formal activities began with a state banquet in the evening attended by cabinet members and their wives, Chief Justice and Mrs. Earl Warren, key members of Congress, and state department officials.

Among the 64 guests were Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bunche, and Alderman and Mrs. Archibald J. Carey, jr., of Chicago. Metropolitan Opera star Patrice Munsell was the soloist.

The party left the White House the next morning for Blair House and a tour to Mt. Vernon and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier where the Emperor placed a wreath on the tomb.

At noon time, he was the guest at luncheon of a joint committee of correspondents. A reception in the evening at the Mayflower hotel was given by Ambassador and Madame Deressa attended by high dignitaries and prominent residents of Washington.

Later that evening, the Emperor paid a return courtesy when he was host at the Ethiopian Embassy to President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Friday's program included an address by His Majesty to a joint session of Congress and a degree received from Howard university.

In his historic address before Congress Emperor Selassie appealed to the free world to band together in fighting aggression at any point in the globe and at "whatever the cost."

#### RECALLS LEAGUE

He declared that the system of collective security, successfully employed in Korea, must be resolutely applied "wherever peace is threatened in the world."

The Emperor, commanding the attention of his audience like the king that he is, recalled briefly that two decades ago he personally assumed "before history" the responsibility of risking the fate of his country through reliance on collective security. The reference was to his 1936 appeal to the League of Nations when Italy invaded Ethiopia.

He pointed out that he received no aid. The Emperor, however, pointed out that "nowhere can the call for aid against aggression be refused by any state, large

or small. It is either a universal principle or it is no principle at all."

The Emperor and his party are due to arrive in Chicago on June 7.

# 2 U. S. Beauticians Groom Ethiopian Princess For Her American Debut

By GEORGE DANIELS

The liner which brought Emperor Haile Selassie to New York last week had two U. S. beauticians aboard and, when the Emperor's beautiful granddaughter, Princess Sebla Desta, wanted her hair groomed and fingernails manicured, the two hair stylists serviced her in expert fashion.

The beauticians who serviced the princess — their first royal job — were Mrs. Elosia McClain of Kansas City, Kas., and Mrs. Evelyn Allen of Chicago. They were two of 180 odd U. S. beauticians who had journeyed to Paris, France to study newer methods of hair styling.

When the American beauticians left La Harve, France earlier this month to return to the United States, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. McClain lingered behind and toured nine other European countries.

Enroute back home, they boarded the S.S. United States at South Hampton, England. The luxury liner stopped at La Harve where the Emperor and his entourage came aboard after motoring from Paris.

As they boarded the luxury liner Emperor Selassie was greeted by hundreds of passengers who had formed a single line on deck and bowed, one by one.

The emperor, tired from his overlined motor trip from Paris to the docks of La Harve, then rushed away from the crowd and two waiting elevators took him and his entourage to their suites.

Two days after leaving La Harve and one day away from the ports of New York.

Princess Desta decided she wanted her hair groomed in time for her grand arrival in the United States.

When she went to the liner's



PRINCESS DESTA

beauty salon, according to Mrs. Allen, the Princess was told she was unable to be accepted at that time. Two stewards, however, told the princess, a tall, slender girl of almost 20, possessing a heavy British accent, that there were two American Negro beauticians aboard who would groom her hair. The princess consented and told her secretary to have the two beauticians come to her suite. Then at the last moment, she changed her mind and instead went to the state room of Mrs. Allen and Mrs. McClain.

Mrs. McClain styled her hair and Mrs. Allen, excited over the reality of grooming a royal princess, gave her a hand and arm moulding.

"The Princess," said Mrs. Allen, "had her own light pink finger nail polish, which matched beautifully her olive complexion."

When they completed their task,



MRS. EVELYN ALLEN

Mrs. Allen said Princess Desta told them she would give her secretary their names. It is customary for the Princess's secretary to handle all matters as payments of debt for "services rendered."

The two beauticians then told the princess:

"We're sorry, your highness, but we couldn't accept payment for this. It was an honor to serve you. But if you could later find time to mail us a photograph of yourself, it would be more than payment enough."

To this offer, the Princess agreed, and left to return to her suite.

Mrs. McClain and Mrs. Allen both recieved degrees from Paris' famed Myriam Institute of Fine Arts and Beauty Culture, while on tour of the continent. Mrs. Allen is also a 1941 graduate of Chicago's Lydia B. Adams School of Beauty Culture.

This is the Princess's first visit to the United States. She is one

of the daughters of Princess Tenaagne Werg, the only living daughter of the Emperor, and is presently enrolled in school in Great Britain where she has received most of her education.



# Selassie honors Lawson after U.S. rebuffs him

NEW YORK — Emperor Haile Selassie gave the U.S. State Department and the City of New York a mild but kingly rap on the wrists Wednesday.

The rap came when the Emperor awarded the Star of Ethiopia decoration to James C. Lawson, head of the Universal Nationalist African Movement in Harlem, after U.S. officials had ejected Mr. Lawson from a luncheon held in Selassie's honor.

Lawson, long a controversial figure in Harlem, had incurred the wrath of the city by organizing a committee which he called the "official committee" for the visit of Haile Selassie to New York. The committee was set up before the Emperor arrived here on May 25.

## Mayor's Committee Rules

When members of the committee began to visit Harlem merchants and ask them to buy ribbons and bunting to display when the Emperor arrived, the Harlem Uptown Chamber of Commerce called the Mayor's Committee and asked who the official committee was.

The Mayor's Committee then held a press conference, attended by Lawson, and made it plain that there was only one official Mayor's Committee.

But Miss Mary Gorman, press secretary for the committee, had a temporary police press pass issued to Lawson, who is a writer for the Global News Service.

## Pamphlet Draws Ire

Lawson then proceeded to "cover" the arrival and other events of the Emperor in New York until it came time for the mayor's luncheon to be held in honor of the Emperor at the Waldorf.

Meanwhile, Lawson's committee issued and circulated a pamphlet which attacked the Italians for their mistreatment of the Ethiopians. The pamph-



**HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA**

Washington dignitaries were quick to note the slight figure, sad eyes and beard gave Haile Selassie a marked resemblance to The Christ.

let also attacked Governor Dewey.

One of the pamphlets fell into city officials' hands, others were picked up by the State Department; and one got to the Emperor, who had received Lawson as his guest in Ethiopia a few years ago.

Once city officials saw the pamphlet, Lawson became persona non grata with both the State Department and the city.

## Luncheon Ticket Withheld

When he appeared at the press table at the Waldorf, Miss Gorman refused him a luncheon ticket and Secret Service men told Lawson he would have to leave.

Lawson admitted to this reporter that he had been told that he could not attend the luncheon, but he came and protested anyway, informing Miss Gorman that he had an audience with the Emperor on the

following morning.

Miss Gorman stood firm and Lawson sat the luncheon out in the wings of the Sert Room.

## Lawson Summoned

The next morning, however, Lawson appeared at the Selassie suite along with Rep. Adam C. Powell, Walter White, Hulan Jack and Bishop R. C. Lawson, his uncle.

The Emperor decorated Messrs. Powell, White, Jack and Bishop Lawson with the Order of the Star of Ethiopia. He then sent for Lawson. At first police refused Lawson permission to enter the suite.

But when he proved that he had been sent for by the Emperor, they let him in and he was also decorated.

The Emperor's staff had no comment to make on Lawson's decoration but it was a silent rebuff to both the State Department and the City of New York.

# Haile visits Boston en route to Canada

By JAMES L. HICKS

BOSTON — With Boston's most prominent citizens participating "right down front," Emperor Haile Selassie was given a stirring six-hour welcome here, Thursday, before flying on to Canada for a royal welcome there.

The Emperor arrived here shortly after 10 a.m. in his specially chartered Trans-World Airways, four-motored plane, accompanied by Prince Sahle Selassie and Princess Sela Desta and a party of 21 others.

He was met at the airport by Jack Brown, official greeter for the City of Boston and immediately seated in a 1954 open Chrysler in front of nine Cadillacs and taken to City Hall.

## Glynn Provides Car

One of the cars in the motorcade bore a huge "Welcome to Boston" sign.

Inside the car was a bevy of pretty models of the Del-Thomas modelling agency, including Mrs. Jo Ann Coleman, Katherine Coleman, Betsy Jordan, Ray Coleman, photographer.

The car was sponsored in the parade by State Rep. William A. Glynn of Boston's 9th District, which is predominantly colored. Representative Glynn is white.

At City Hall the Emperor signed the guest book, was greeted by Mayor John B. Hynes and introduced to Victor G. Bynoe, attorney, recently appointed commissioner of veterans affairs in Boston.

From City Hall the Emperor was then taken to the State Capitol where he addressed a joint session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Then, under a move initiated by Glynn and Massachusetts' only colored member of the state legislature, Rep. Herbert L. Jackson, the legislature unanimously adopted a resolution citing the Emperor's march for his career of service.

Leaving the Capitol, the Emperor sped to Harvard University at Cambridge, where after a greeting by President Nathan M. Pusey, he signed the university guest book and was escorted by the president over the

Harvard campus.

The Emperor concluded his Boston visit by attending a joint luncheon given in his honor by Major Hynes and Gov. Christian Herter at the Copley Plaza Hotel. It was attended by about 300.

## Father Wright Prays

Mr. Bynoe was seated on the dias, as was the Rev. Nathaniel Wright, vicar of St. Cyprian Episcopal Church, who rendered a prayer.

Among those in the audience were:

Julian Steele, who had just been sworn in as a member of the Parole Board at \$8,500 a year; Mrs. Bynoe, Henry L. Fisher, Mrs. Ella Fisher, Otis Skinner, Judge Edward W. Gourdine, Stephen O. Douglas, Joseph E. Brown, William Barton, Dr. Silas (Shag) Taylor;

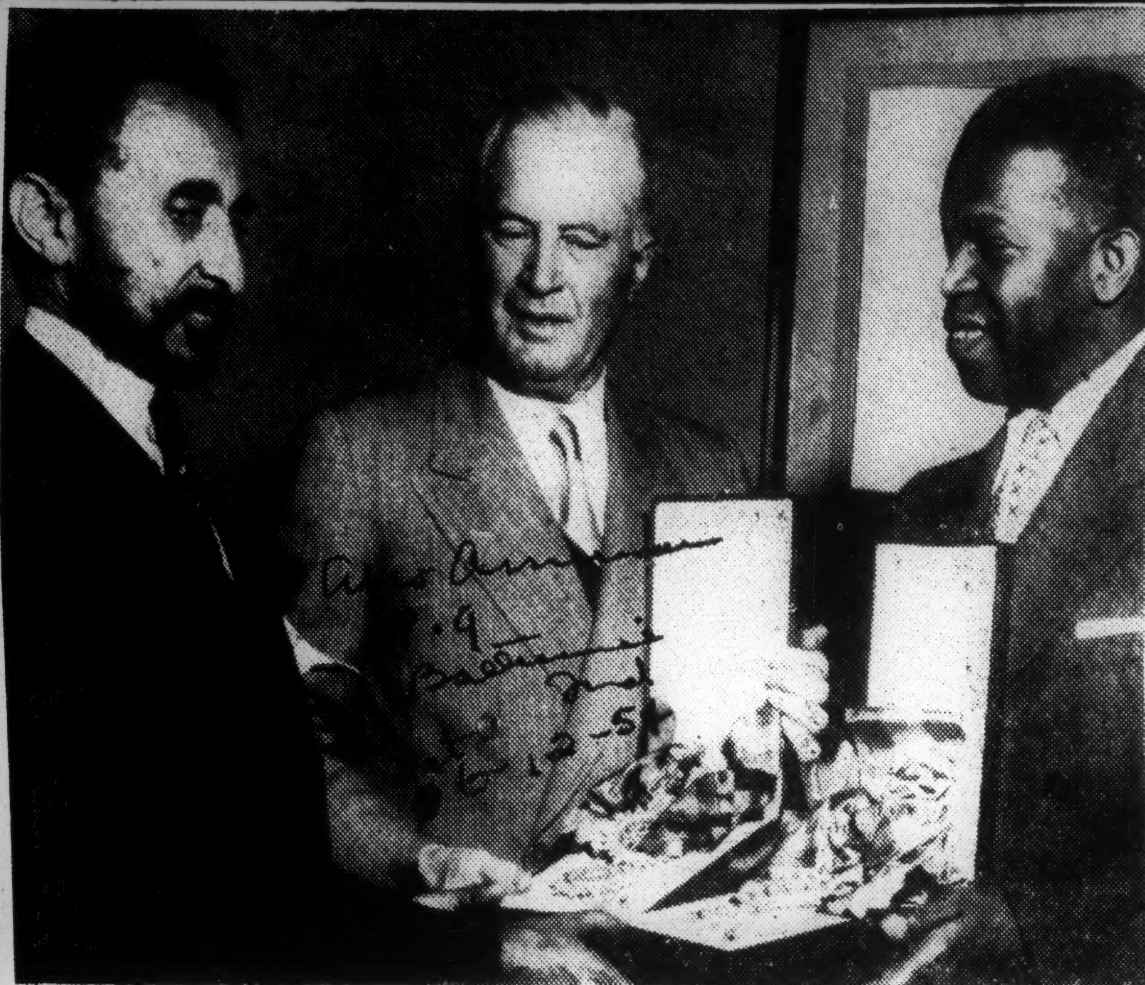
Lawrence Banks, the Del-Thomas models, the Rev. Enoch W. Woodhouse, Robert M. Antoine, Joshau Jones, Harold Vaughn, Matthew W. Bullock, Judge and Mrs. G. Bruce Robinson, Leon G. Lomax, Mrs. Edna Harrison and AFRO Correspondent Elliott Freeman.

## Prince "Deeply Moved"

During the luncheon, Prince Sahle Selassie was called on to say a few words, and in one of his rare public utterances, he stated that he was deeply moved by the reception being given his party in America.

Before leaving, the Emperor was presented with a silver bowl, traditional gift of Boston to visiting state heads.





**ETHIOPIAN HONORS** — Emperor Haile Selassie presents Ethiopian medals to Richard C. Patterson, center.

NYC official greeter, and Manhattan Borough president Hulan Jack during ceremonies in New York City Park.

## Selassie keeps ten-year date with late President

Ethiopian Emperor lays wreath on tomb of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park

**HYDE PARK, N.Y. (NNPA)—** F. D. R. Dies Year Later President Roosevelt died a year later, but in the succeeding years both President Truman and President Eisenhower renewed the invitation to come to the United States and the Emperor came.

It was 10 years ago on a United States cruiser in the Red Sea, shortly after the Teheran conference, that President Roosevelt met the Ethiopian ruler and invited him to come to the United States and visit his home at Hyde Park.

The Lion of Judah was busy at that time trying to save his country from the ravages of war, but he promised F. D. R. that someday he would come to the U.S. and that he would certainly visit Hyde Park when he came.

Last Sunday, in what was probably the most reckless ride of his royal life, the Emperor covered the 85 miles from New York to Hyde Park by auto in a movement which was a model of precision when it came to police work.

New York police escorted him to the city line. There he was picked up by Westchester County park police and driven to the borders of Westchester County. There he was picked up by state troopers and carried to Hyde Park.

### In Twelve-Car Convoy

The Emperor's car never stopped en route or slowed down.

In each case, the lead in the 12-car convoy was scheduled to, and perhaps did, travel at a speed of 40 miles an hour.

But this reporter, driving his own car and riding as the 11th vehicle, was driving at all times at speeds ranging from 60 to 70 miles an hour due to the acceleration movement of the convoy.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her son, F. D. R. Jr., greeted the Emperor. Mrs. Roosevelt speaking to him in French.

She told him it was a pleasure to have him at Hyde Park and that she had met many of his people and had great admiration for them. She then told him that she wanted to show him where her husband had lived and worked.

### Selassie Responds

Emperor Selassie responded to her in these words:

"As you know, Mrs. Roosevelt, it is little more than 10 years since your husband asked me to Hyde Park. I thanked him then and I thank you now.

"I knew the statesman, the incomparable leader not only of

his own people but of so many nations. I feel now, today, Mrs. Roosevelt, that I know more of the man.

"You have in your own truly great kindness and consideration shown me his childhood home and all the evidence of his rich and varied life. Those were the resources he drew upon so heavily and in the end so unsparingly to provide a leadership and a guidance which we shall never forget.

### Boundless Admiration

"I shall not even try to express my admiration and my respect for President Roosevelt and I even hesitate to express my regard for your own great services to humanity.

"But I could thank you for the sympathetic comprehension which you so fully shared with him for so long and which you so nobly carry onward today."

## Integration On Display For Selassie At Capital

By JAMES L. HICKS

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)**—Colored Washingtonians were much in evidence both in official and non official capacities here Wednesday as the nation's capital greeted Emperor Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Although the reports persist that Ethiopians do not consider themselves as kindred to colored Americans, the government lost no opportunity to present colored Americans in a favorable light during the Emperor's stay here.

It was obvious that the State Department realized that his visit on the heels of the Supreme Court decision offered a good opportunity to counter Communist racial propaganda which has plagued this nation in world forums.

Three colored policemen were in the official escort of 26 policemen who rode ahead of the pro-Emperor went through Washington to the White House.

At the airport the armed services saw to it that there were many colored servicemen in evidence. The Third Infantry Regiment which provided the official honor guard had a large number of its colored soldiers from the second battalion "right up front."

Prior to last year the regiment

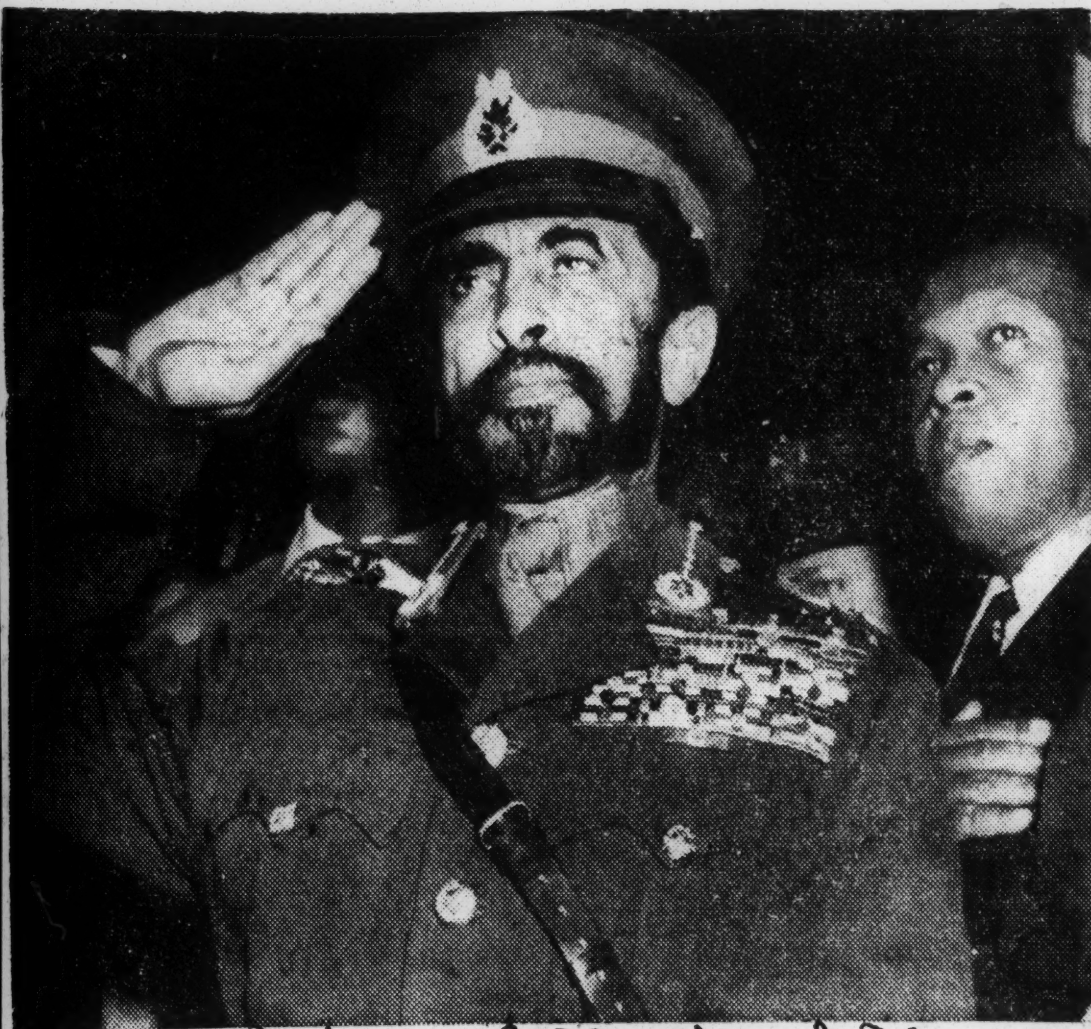
had refused to accept colored soldiers.

Among those on hand from the Third Regiment Wednesday were Pvts. Edwin Ferguson, Bluefield, W. Va., Elbert Grace, New Bedford Mass.; Cornelius Clark, Dunn, Hartford, Conn.; Pfc. Thomas McQueen, Boston; Pfc. Bertram Carter, Buffalo, N. Y.; Pfc. Le Drue Ware, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Cpl. N. J.; Pfc. Edward Jones, Dayton, Ohio; S-Sgt. Hulit Bullock, High Point, N. C.

The Air Forces had a public relations officer on duty to handle the press at the airport and all along the route where military men snapped to salute there were large numbers of colored servicemen.

At the reviewing stand set up in front of the District Building where the Emperor received the key to the city there was an additional number of colored citizens in the official welcoming group.





*Herald Tribune, N.Y., Wed. 5-26-54* Don Rice  
Emperor Haile Selassie saluting as the Ethiopian national anthem was played yesterday on the liner United States docking from Europe. At right is Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, one of the city officials who greeted him.

## City Greets Haile Selassie on First Visit

By Robert S. Bird

Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, a grave, courteous man of frail figure but commanding presence, arrived in New York yesterday morning aboard the liner United States for a state visit with President Eisenhower and a tour of the United States, Canada and Mexico. It is his first visit to America. His first greeting to this country as he came up the harbor was an ardent expression of friendship, gratitude and admiration. This avowal was enhanced by confirmation from the American Ambassador to Ethiopia that the Emperor plans to conclude an agreement in Washington for a United States Signal Corps

radio relay station in his African domain. Ambassador John Simonson, who returned here from Ethiopia a week ago, told reporters that the details will be announced "in a few days." The Emperor himself declined to discuss this or other political matters in his shipboard interview, but he did say that a recent announcement that uranium had been discovered in his mineral-rich country would not be a subject of formal talks in Washington. He added that he hoped, however, that the uranium find will be "a subject for study in the future." He was most emphatic in asserting that Ethiopia would like more than anything else to have private American investment participate in the development of Ethiopia, where his westernization program is being pushed as fast as

possible.

The monarch, who stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria, leaves at 2:30 p. m. today for Washington to be the President's guest over night at the White House and to engage in a three-day round of ceremonies at the Capital befitting his rank as a visiting head of state. He will return to New York Saturday and will participate in ceremonies here through Wednesday, departing for Boston and his 7,000-mile tour on Thursday.

Emperor Haile Selassie wore his field marshal's uniform with ten long rows of rainbow-colored decorations in greeting a welcoming delegation of dignitaries who went down the bay to meet him. After formally receiving them in his suite, he obligingly went to the ship's sports deck to pose for photographers.



*Herald Tribune, N.Y., Wed. 5-26-54* Joe Engels  
Royal visitors meet the press—His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie as he was interviewed on board the liner United States. Left to right are Prince Sahle Selassie, his son; Princess Sybel Desta, his granddaughter, and the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Although he is only five feet, four inches tall, he carries himself with shoulders squared and bearded chin imperiously up-tilted. This black, Oriental-style beard, only slightly flecked with gray despite his sixty-two years, gives authority to his otherwise rather scholarly looking face.

### Friendly Dignity

In a lounge below decks he received reporters with friendly dignity, exchanging casual remarks with them in English but utilizing the services of his Ambassador to the United States Ato Yilma Deressa, in translating questions and answers.

"I have come solely to express to the American people our sincere and profound gratitude, our admiration and the affection of our people for this great country which had aided us in our hour of need, and which

continues to give us its disinterested assistance," the Emperor said. "One of the most ancient states in the world, and poised in an Oxford gray tailored suit, a white egret cloche hat, and jade earrings. They watched the goings-on with eager interest.

"It is my hope to bring back to my people a closer concept of your greatness."

At the emperor's side during the elaborate press, radio and television ceremonies were his third and youngest son and his granddaughter. The twenty-three-year-old son, Prince Sahle Selassie, is a handsome, British-educated young man who flies his own plane, drives an American car and collects American jazz records. The granddaugh-

ter, also twenty-three, is Princess Sybel Desta, a student at Oxford University, who was trim

Surrounding Emperor Haile Selassie as members of his official party were Gen. Abeye, Abbebe, Minister of War; Tsahafi Tazaz, Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Privy Seal; Ato Aklilou, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Tafari Worz, private secretary to His Imperial Majesty, and several aids. Also present in the party was John H. Spencer, American senior adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is a native of New York and a lawyer with degrees from Grinnell, Harvard and the University of Paris. The emperor's private physician is ac-



companying him, and a staff of nine servants.

Asked the purpose of his visit, the Emperor told the TV audience: "President Eisenhower for whom I have held the greatest admiration for many years has extended an invitation to me to visit this great country. My visit is, consequently, in response to this invitation and to my own desire personally to become acquainted with the great and friendly American people."

In disembarking, the Emperor was subjected again to elaborate photography. The Fire Department band played the Ethiopian and American national anthems as an honor guard of firemen carrying seventeen American flags lined the gangplank. The Emperor stood with his hand in salute during the playing of the anthems and then was escorted to a limousine for a fast ride to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Ambassador Simonson was host to the Emperor at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria. In the afternoon, having changed from his uniform to a gray business suit, white shirt and figured necktie, the Emperor made a trip around Manhattan on a special sightseeing tugboat as the guest of Leland Stanford, executive vice-president of the Sinclair Oil Co.



**EMPEROR HONORED AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN — ANN ARBOR, Michigan** — Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, is shown garbed in cap and gown as he addressed the University of Michigan assembly after receiving an honorary Doctor of Civil Law Degree at Ann Arbor commencement.

# American farm methods impress Haile Selassie

By ED BLACKWELL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (NNPA) — Minnesota heat failed to unruffle Emperor Haile Selassie on his whirlwind 300-mile, 15-hour trip through the Gopher State's rich farm country this week. Despite the temperature of nearly 90 degrees and the furious pace at which he was carried, the Emperor never once lost his dignity nor showed any signs of the heat.

The trip Wednesday was the second rough day in a row for him, Vincent Wilbur, Department of State press officer accompanying the Emperor on his tour of the United States, said.

The Emperor's visit to Chicago was almost as gruelling as his stay in Minnesota, and the roughest part of his stay in

America is over, even though he will cover a lot more mileage, Mr. Wilbur pointed out.

## Shows Fatigue

When the Emperor landed at the Twin Cities airport Tuesday night in his chartered TWA Constellation, he was wearing a natty double-breasted business suit and showed signs of fatigue after his madhouse day in Chicago.

After a brief ceremony at the airport, which included a welcome by the mayors of Minneapolis and St. Paul and a military honor guard, he was whisked off to his hotel suite.

He appeared quite refreshed Wednesday morning, wearing a sand-colored field marshal's uniform bedecked with nine rows of ribbons, a new pair of tan shoes and carrying his now famous swagger stick.

## Attends Service

The motorcade left the hotel

and made its way to the Christ Lutheran Church where the Emperor attended a devotional service. Joseph Simonson, United States Ambassador to Ethiopia, is a former pastor of the church.

After the service and a breakfast prepared by the ladies of the church, the Emperor made his way across the street to the state capitol where he was officially welcomed to Minnesota by Gov. C. Elmer Anderson.

Leaving the capitol, the 13-car caravan made its way to the loop of St. Paul and headed across the river for Minneapolis by way of the state fair grounds and the University of Minnesota.

## Visits Clinic

After a brief stop at the Veterans' Administration, the party started for its first stop, Rochester, the home of the Mayo Clinic.

School children waving homemade Ethiopian flags greeted

the Emperor at the outskirts of the city.

He was met at the clinic by the Mayor of Rochester and Dr. Jan Tillish, an executive of the clinic.

## Banquet Set

Dr. Charles W. Mayo, head of the clinic and chairman of the Minnesota Committee for the Visit of Haile Selassie, was in the Twin Cities making last minute arrangements for the banquet that was held that night in honor of the Emperor.

After a hurried trip through the clinic, the motorcade left for the Doty farm where he had his much publicized lemonade.

For lunch, in Austin, the Emperor and his party had prime ribs of beef from one of Hormel's prize beef, literally so tender it could be cut with a fork. Following lunch they went to the Hormel meat-packing plant.

## Meat-Packing Interest

The Emperor is particularly interested in meat-packing, as Ethiopia has no meat-packing plants, and Wednesday was the second day in a row that he inspected such a plant.

After a swing through the business district of the town, the party headed for Northfield, the home of Carleton and St. Olaf colleges.

It was on the way to Northfield that the caravan made its first unscheduled stop.

Owatonna was celebrating its centennial and all of the male residents were ordered to grow beards or be sentenced to do such things as fish through a manhole.

## Made Presentation

The celebrants refused to let the motorcade proceed until they had made their presentation to the Emperor in honor of his beard.

They gave him a top hat, some wooden nickles, and a "T" shirt.

Evidently this made quite a hit with him because he arranged to send the city a medal from Ethiopia.

Tafarra Selassie, an Ethiopian student who graduated from Carleton College the day before the Emperor visited the campus, met Haile Selassie for the first time in his life.

## Student Overcome

Tafarra was quite overcome by the occasion and bowed deeply when presented to the Emperor by Lawrence Gould, president of the school.

At St. Olaf College the Emperor had afternoon coffee with Clement Granskou, president of faculty.

The Emperor said he was very much pleased with his visit

to America and that it surpasses anything that he knew or read about the United States.

He also said agriculture in his country was not mechanized and that agriculture in the United States is much more planned and thought out than it is in Ethiopia.

The farm methods used in America, the Emperor said, could be used to great advantage in his country.

Endalkatchew Makonnen, chief of protocol and minister of foreign affairs, was interpreter for Haile Selassie at the press conference.

## Lauds United Nations

The Emperor was asked to make a comparison between the old League of Nations, before which he made his dramatic plea for aid to save his country from Italian invasion and which, as he prophesied, would have prevented World War II, and the United Nations.

His answer was that the UN is much stronger than the League was and will become stronger.

Dr. Charles W. Mayo, head of the Mayo Clinic and president of the American Association for the United Nations, presided at the banquet and introduced Dr. Simonson, who, in turn, introduced the Emperor to the overflow crowd of diners.

## Great Impression

In his native tongue, the Emperor told the crowd that Minnesota had made a great impression on him and thanked them for making his visit here pleasant. Some of the Twin Cities personalities seen at the dinner were:

Carl Rowan, prize winning reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune, and his wife; Ashby Gaskins, field secretary of the Minneapolis Urban League, and Mrs. Gaskins; Frank Boyd, head of the Twin Cities division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters;

Raymond W. Cannon, member of the Mill City FEPC; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Lucas, Cecil E. Newman, editor and publisher, and Shelton Granger, executive secretary of the Mill City Urban League.